

AFTER ACTION REPORT

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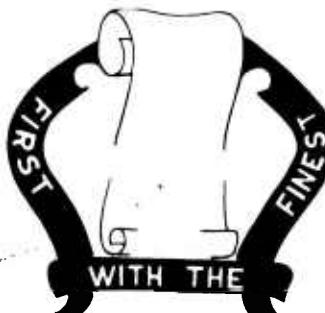
1ST PSYOP BN

OPERATION RESETTLEMENT

FORT CHAFFEE, ARKANSAS



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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
HEADQUARTERS, 1st PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BATTALION
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA 28307

AFJK-POF-CO

19 January 1981

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

1. The intent of this Cuban Resettlement Operations After Action Report is to preserve and document the tremendous humanitarian effort in which the 1st Psychological Operations Battalion was privileged to participate during the period 8 May 1980 to 22 August 1980.
2. While deployed to Key West, Florida for a major Field Training Exercise, SOLID SHIELD 80, the Battalion was alerted and deployed one Operational Detachment (OPDET) to Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas.
3. The OPDET performed all tasks in a truly outstanding manner while operating in an austere and, at times, hostile environment. The number of Army Commendations and other Service Medals awarded to the men and women of the OPDET bears witness to their dedication, hard work and devotion to duty. Their effort, unparalleled since the Vietnamese Resettlement Operations, stands as a model of professionalism and personal sacrifice.

Thomas C. O'Keefe
THOMAS C. O'KEEFE
LTC, MI
Commander

FOREWORD

This report is prepared by the 1st Psychological Operations Battalion, 4th Psychological Operations Group, to document support of the Cuban Refugee Resettlement Operation, 6 May - 8 August, 1980, at Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas.

The report is designed to be both an after action report and a guide for future resettlement operations. It contains lessons learned, samples of SOP's, leaflets, passes, etc. In addition, because of the unusual nature of the Cuban refugee operation, the report will also have some application toward POW support operations.

NARRATIVE

BACKGROUND

On 4 April 1980, a series of events began in Cuba which culminated in the mass exodus of more than 130,000 refugees to the United States. It began with the removal of obstacles in front of the Peruvian Embassy in Havana, Cuba. The obstacles had been constructed to prevent the forced intrusion of Cubans desiring asylum. The Cuban government also removed the military police and gate guards who had routinely blocked the embassy's entrance.

The first individual to take advantage of this freedom of access was a motorcycle policeman who abandoned his vehicle and entered the embassy; others followed and it soon escalated into a flood of people seeking asylum. A crowd of more than 10,000 Cubans eventually occupied the grounds of the Peruvian Embassy. The hopeful Cubans waited while Peru, Costa Rica, and the U.S. finally arrived at the decision to accept them. The U.S. agreed to accept 3,500 by air under the 1980 Refugee Law; however, after only two days, Castro cancelled the airlift.

Meanwhile, the Cuban exile community in Miami explored other possibilities. The result was a boatlift which began between Mariel, Cuba, and Key West, Fla. The U.S. government vacillated in its policy but finally decided to accept all refugees. One hundred and twelve thousand Cubans arrived within 48 days. President Carter evoked the disaster relief law and summoned the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to handle the staggering logistical requirements.

The Health and Human Services Agency (HHS) was tasked to screen and process Cubans with unusual mental or physical problems. Other health needs were resolved by coordinating with local hospitals. HHS had additional responsibilities for the refugee protective custody area and care to minors.

The State Department gathered information on the refugees to include: occupation, age and sex. This information was coordinated with the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to maintain necessary data. Simultaneously, Army units were alerted to move immediately to Ft. Chaffee to receive the massive influx of refugees. On 7 May 1980, Operational Detachment II, 1st Psychological Operations Battalion, then located at Key West, Florida for Exercise Solid Shield 80, was alerted for deployment to Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas.

ADVANCE PARTY

On 6 May Major James Fouche, 1st PSYOP Bn, was ordered to Ft. Chaffee as the battalion advance party and assessment team. At 0730, 7 May, the Task Force Commander, BG Drummond, convened his first meeting which served as an initial organization meeting to identify tasks and available assets. All agencies involved, both military and civilian, were represented including the Red Cross, FEMA and the local government. Following the key points resolved by Major Fouche:

The PSYOP Detachment Commander was recognized as a special staff officer to the Task Force Commander and was not subordinate to the Civil Affairs Battalion Commander. As a special staff officer, the PSYOP Commander was required to attend the daily staff call (normally held at 0800 hours) and any other related special meetings. The PSYOP Commander developed a close working relation-

ship with the Emergency Operations Center Chief, the Provost Marshal, the G-2, the Deputy Task Force Commander, the Civil Affairs Commander and the Chief of Staff. As a special staff officer, the PSYOP Commander had direct access to the Commanding General, but normally went through the Chief of Staff.

Coordination was conducted to arrange quarters, dining facilities, office space, supply operations, and maintenance support. All necessary support arrangements were satisfactory. The quarters were old WW II barracks converted to single rooms. They were not air-conditioned, but some had window fans. A field ration mess was available for officers and, by special arrangement, the enlisted members of PSYOP and CA. Four meals a day were served under a liberal time schedule. Initially, the PSYOP element was assigned an air-conditioned, spacious building in the refugee processing area as its office working area. Supply services were provided by Ft. Chaffee and maintenance support was provided by a DS Company from Ft. Sill, OK.

Another key point agreed upon was that the Task Force PAO would have editorial supervision over any written publication distributed in the camp.

The 1st Battalion's participation is discussed in three separate phases which coincide with changes in the Detachment OIC. The phases are: Phase I, 6 May to 31 May, MAJ Raymer; Phase II, 1 June to 3 July, MAJ Fouche; and Phase III, 4 July to 8 August, 2LT Korcz.

PHASE I

OPDET II 1st PSYOP Bn augmented with loudspeaker teams was alerted to support Operation Resettlement on 7 May, 1980, while participating in joint

CPX Solid Shield 80 at Key West, Florida. The 27-man detachment deployed the same day on C-130s to Fort Chaffee, Arkansas. The first aircraft arrived at 22:30 hrs and was met by Major James Fouche who had arrived the day before to effect coordination. The second aircraft arrived at 0600 on 8 May. A small group of refugees, approximately 300, arrived the afternoon of 9 May. From that point on, until 18 May, thousands of refugees poured into Fort Chaffee, Arkansas.

The mission of the OPDET was to support Operation Resettlement by informing, orienting and exercising crowd control over the Cuban refugees. In addition, there were also a number of implied missions:

- support in and out processing through the use of printing, loudspeaker and language capabilities.
- train OPDET in PSYOP skills, i.e., the art of persuasion and influencing people.
- improve language skills and area knowledge of Cuba.
- collect information of a PSYOP nature.

The first phase of Operation Resettlement was inprocessing, preparing barracks to receive the refugees and initial planning for operations. This phase was characterized by minimum guidance and an all out effort to accomplish assigned tasks. Because of the unfamiliarity of the Task Force with PSYOP capabilities, the OPDET initially was allowed to operate on its own initiative. Subsequent operations were based on specific guidance from the Fort Chaffee Cdr, a reduced workload and responses to refugee disturbances and riots.

A Spanish language newspaper was published. Its primary purpose was to inform, educate and entertain. The first publication date was on 10 May 1980.

During the first phase of Operation Resettlement, 8 May to 3 June, there were a number of noteworthy factors which contributed to a successful, smooth operation.

1. Camouflage fatigues worn by the PSYOP detachment clearly identified unit members to both Cubans and Americans. Other units wore regular fatigues.
2. A minimum of three native linguists were needed, and three were available. The addition of six school trained linguists was a great asset.
3. The liaison with the many voluntary agencies greatly contributed to a successful mission.
4. An officer dedicated to logistics.
5. Drivers licenses were readily available. (It took 2 hours to obtain a license.)
6. The assessment and initial coordination by Major Fouché, prior to the OPDET's arrival, enabled the detachment to begin work immediately.
7. The Spanish language newspaper editor, SP5 Mullins, was extremely enthusiastic. The editor is a key position in an operation of this nature.
8. The light print section was headed initially by SSG Yandal, who is an expert in his field and a good troop leader.
9. Even though the press was operated 24 hours a day, required maintenance was conducted; and breakdowns were quickly repaired.
10. Troop morale remained high. Acting First Sergeant Jordan was sensitive to this critical issue. He addressed individual troop problems with sensitivity and managed the time-off roster.
11. A communications base station (PRC-77) was used to control HB teams on broadcast missions.

PHASE II

There were four significant developments during Phase II: the newspaper was expanded to eight pages, a series of violent protests by the

refugees occurred, a FM radio station was established and a reduction of PSYOP personnel and equipment was accomplished.

It became quite apparent that a one page newsletter was not adequate to keep the population informed on camp, local, national and international news. To correct this, a civilian printing contract was awarded which enabled the newspaper to expand to eight pages and to reduce the printing requirements for the detachment. Additionally, 500 copies a day of the Diario Las Americanas, a Miami Spanish language newspaper, began to arrive. These two publications greatly improved the refugees access to information via printed media.

Due to many factors beyond the scope of this report, a portion of the refugee population began to manifest their frustrations in daily demonstrations which culminated in a violent confrontation with Arkansas State Police on 1 June. The OPDET's role in this series of demonstrations involved providing loudspeakers for various officials in their attempts to control the crowds. Our native linguists were also used to talk to the rebellious crowds. We analyzed the stated grievances of the refugees and made corrective recommendations to the Task Force Commander. On 1 June, when 40 Cubans were injured and 5 Ft. Chaffee buildings were burned by the rioters, the OPDET provided loudspeaker support to the riot control force and worked inside the camp to disperse crowds, calm the populace, organize civil defense type operations, organize barracks and mess hall defenses, help restore order and gather information on the instigators of the riot.

An FM radio station had been recommended by the PSYOP detachment from the beginning, but it had not been approved because of lack of funds. After

the riots, however, money became available. FEMA obtained the equipment and license; the OPDET organized the radio staff, developed the programming and assumed operational control of the station. A more detailed description of the operation of the radio station is in ANNEX G.

Finally, because of the reduction in printing requirements and the establishment of a camp PA system, the mission for the detachment's print and loudspeaker section was reduced. A request was forwarded from Ft. Chaffee to FORSCOM to reduce PSYOP assets by 13 personnel and return the printing equipment and most of the loudspeaker equipment to Ft. Bragg. This was approved on 12 July, and the assets were returned to Ft. Bragg on 20 July. This initial reduction set the stage for Phase III.

PHASE III

The third and final phase of Operation Resettlement centered on the transition of the PSYOP mission from military to civilian responsibility. During this phase, equipment and civilian personnel for both the radio station and the newspaper staff increased substantially. The newspaper staff provided continuity by hiring two key personnel. SP5 John Mullins, who worked as the detachment's newspaper editor left the army and was hired as a civilian employee to do the same job. A Cuban editor who worked for the paper was also hired after his release from Ft. Chaffee. In preparation for the turnover, four more civilians were hired to work on the newspaper staff.

The radio station had an overlap period with a civilian announcer who worked with detachment military personnel. Four more civilians were hired to strengthen the KNJB radio staff. The civilian hire for the newspaper and the

radio station were valuable additions to the existing refugee work force which voluntarily took a very active role in both forms of media production.

The Task Force Command received a policy on personnel rotation which stated that service members would remain at Fort Chaffee with their units for a 90 day period. The only exceptions would be for PCS and ETS personnel and those personnel could be replaced only by another PSYOP member from Fort Bragg. The rotation policy, coupled with the fact that there were almost no replacements available for those who departed, made Phase III difficult. To alleviate personal problems, 4 day passes were granted to some individuals who were able to board a military aircraft returning to Ft. Bragg. The majority had no serious personal problems and were eager to remain at Ft. Chaffee for the remainder of the 90 day period.

The final phase was a difficult one; however, the civilians coming in to replace the military units did have time to make a comfortable transition. Nine detachment personnel returned by P&V to Ft. Bragg on 8 August. The OIC and 1 EM remained until 22 August to ship back PSYOP equipment and vehicles.

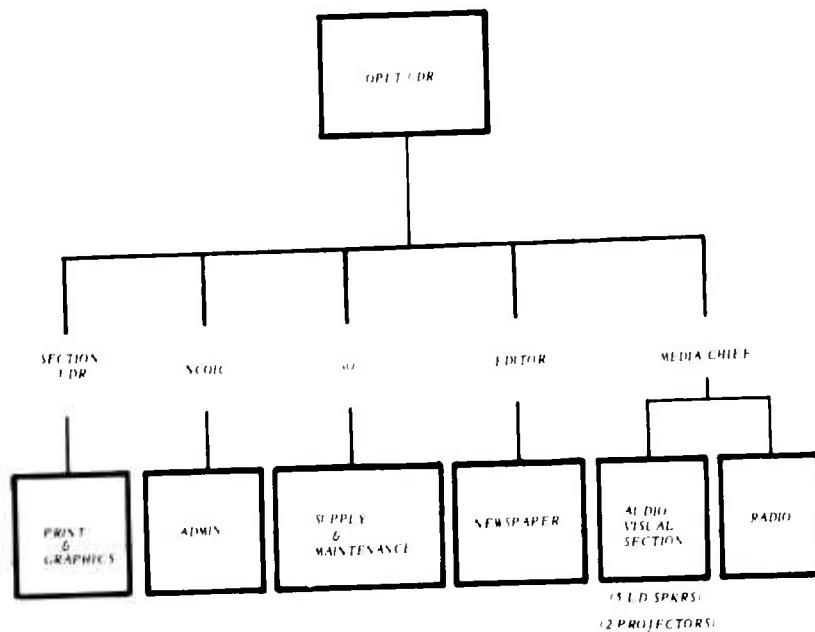
ANNEX A (ORGANIZATION) TO AFTER ACTION REPORT

1ST PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BATTALION

ELEMENT, OPERATION RESETTLEMENT

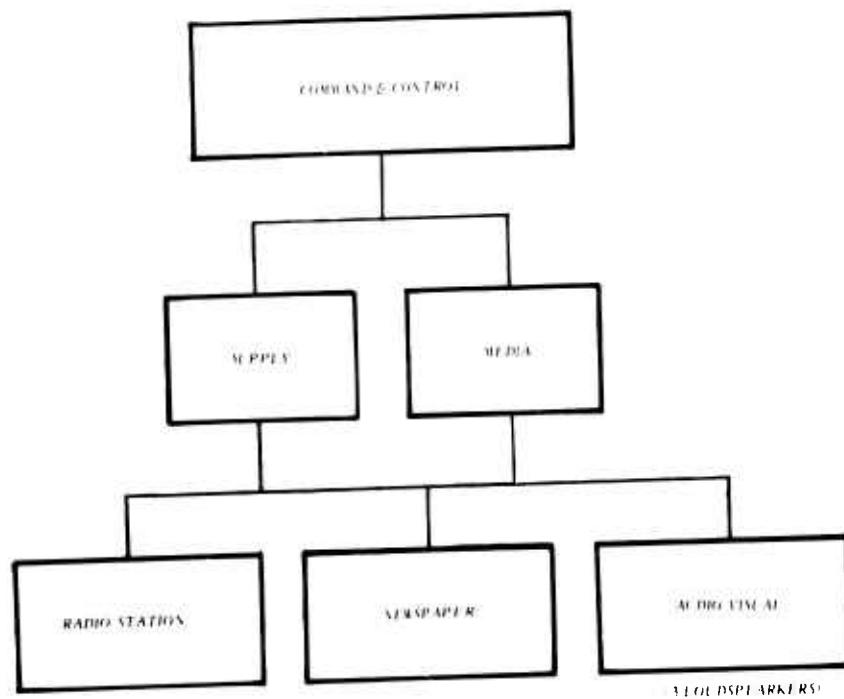
ORGANIZATION

8 MAY, (2 officers, 29 em)



MANPOWER REDUCTION

4 JULY, 1980, (1 officer, 10 em)



ANNEX B (NEWSPAPER) TO AFTER ACTION REPORT

1ST PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BATTALION

ELEMENT, OPERATION RESETTLEMENT

NEWSPAPER

There was no formal tasking to publish a camp newspaper. However, there existed an immediate and obvious need which the 1st Battalion's PSYOP detachment was fully prepared to meet when it arrived on the morning of 8 May, 1980. Refugees began arriving by the thousands the very next day. They were confused, frightened and uninformed. They had no idea where they had been brought or what they could expect from the American military. After a brief meeting between the PSYOP detachment commander and the Fort Chaffee PAO the idea for "LA VIDA NUEVA" (The New Life) was conceived.

SP5 John Mullins, who had no previous experience, was appointed as the newspaper's editor. The first edition of the Spanish language newspaper was circulated to the newly arrived refugees on 10 May, 1980. The difficulty of writing, editing, publishing and distributing the first issue cannot be over emphasized. The newspaper staff was greatly hindered by the fact that all of the OPDET members were being utilized to assist in directing refugees through inprocessing stations. Only when a lull existed between the arriving busloads of refugees were the desired members of the newspaper staff able to continue production of the paper. This situation was resolved when the Task Force was augmented with linguists to do the inprocessing. Other problems arose and were surmounted by sheer enthusiasm and dedication to duty. For example, OPDET members who had learned Spanish at the Defense Language Institute (DLI) had to spend long, tedious hours writing and translating articles for the paper. The recruiting of Cubans to staff the newspaper solved this problem. Yet, another unexpected problem developed when many of the refugees complained that they had difficulty in understanding what was written. An examination of the early papers

determined that our DLI trained staff members were using terms the Cubans were not aware of. Also, some of the extremely well educated Cuban staff, being eager to impress their American benefactors, were writing over the heads of the rank and file of the refugees. Once this problem had been identified, it was easily resolved.

The key ingredients to the success of the newspaper were as follows:

1. A dynamic, enthusiastic editor.
2. A functional organization.
3. A basic format.
4. A carefully selected Cuban staff.
5. Command interest.

SP5 John Mullins was an outstanding editor. What he lacked in experience he made up for in enthusiasm. He tirelessly worked 16 hour days and displayed great skill in handling both the U.S. and Cuban staff who comprised the newspaper. He was so successful that, upon his discharge from the Army, he and one of his Cuban staff members were hired by FEMA to continue in the same capacity as civilian employees.

The organization of the Vida Nueva staff was simple and based on available resources. The staff began with an editor and 3 OPDET members who all wrote, translated, typed and reported. At that time the OPDET Commander, along with the detachment's best linguist, edited. With the recruitment of Cuban staff members, the staff gradually totaled 16 refugees and 5 OPDET members. The five U.S. personnel held the following positions: editor, assistant editor, native interpreter, typist and chief reporter. The 16 refugees consisted of 4 typists, 7 translators and 5 reporter/photographers. Equipment brought to Ft. Chaffee used in producing the newspaper consisted of 1 electric typewriter, 2 graphic

illustration sets, 3 portable cassette recorders and five polaroid cameras with film. FEMA supplied the OPDET with an additional 4 electric typewriters.

The format was based on the initial mission given to the newspaper editor by the OPDET Commander, i.e., to inform, educate, entertain and influence the behavior of the refugees. A latter mission was based on the necessity to deal with sanitation problems and the large number of criminals in the camp.

It was decided between the OPDET Commander and the editor that the newspaper should follow one basic format.

The paper would include:

1. World and national news - with special emphasis placed on events in and around the Caribbean area.
2. News and religious and sporting events within the camp.
3. In and outprocessing schedules and policies of Task Force agencies.
4. Messages from the senior civil official and Task Force Commander.
5. Personal messages.
6. Behavioral control articles when necessary.
7. Schedules for all future events within the camp.

The selection of the Cuban staff was critical and turned out to be a major factor in determining the success of "LA VIDA NUEVA." Moreover, it would have been impossible to produce a quality newspaper in Spanish on a continuous basis without refugee participation.

Criteria were established for any prospective Cuban newspaper staff member:

1. Each writer/translator must be proficient in both English and Spanish writing.

2. Each typist must be able to type at a rate of 40 words per minute using an English style machine - 60 words per minute with a Spanish model with no more than two mistakes per 100 words.

3. Each reporter must be able to meet all objectives given by the editor for all assignments and be able to photograph with a 35 mm type camera with as little film waste as possible.

These Cuban staff members were obtained with the cooperation of the Cuban Information Service, who had files on their backgrounds, including occupation and education.

In July, two writer/translators were added to the staff of "LA VIDA CUBANA," which consisted of three DLI linguists and one non-Spanish speaker who was the editor. One initial issue writer had been a U.S. citizen prior to the Cuban revolution of 1959, and the other had been a newspaper and propaganda writer in the early years of Castro's rule.

Two other refugees volunteered as typists for the newspaper. The two proved to be very proficient typists and were given the task of insuring that the final draft of the original to be printed was flawless in grammar and spelling, and that any photos used were centered correctly between captions and paragraphs and that all submissions for the day's edition were included.

(Reporters were taken on a trial and error basis.) Reporters were to be motivated enough to interview and walk long distances throughout the cordoned area. Many assignments lasted all day. Reporters were also required to have some photographic experience. The bilingual writers (refugees) were tasked with the associate editor to assist in handing out assignments and critiquing the reporters' skills.

The last of the key ingredients was command interest. Due to the criticality of the newspaper as a means of communicating camp policy and the Task Force Commander's guidance, it was necessary for the OPDET Commander to act as a liaison for the newspaper editor. Task Force staff meetings, interfaced with the PAO, Red Cross, Immigration Services and voluntary agencies, impacted on the daily newspaper. The OPDET Commander was also required to act as a trouble shooter. Each agency and task force unit wanted priority on their particular items of interest. At one point the Task Force Commander made it clear that the in/out processing schedules and listings would receive top priority. Shortly thereafter, the four page edition became nothing but listings of names for processing. Interest among the refugees in the newspaper waned; to compound the problem, agencies were giving "LA VIDA NUEVA" erroneous information such as times, locations and names. Within a week, the new editions, which once were received enthusiastically (even sold or bartered within the compound), were paid little attention. Credibility had seemingly vanished overnight. Facing a crisis, the Task Force Commander, on advice of the OPDET Commander, sent out a directive to all agencies that their submissions must first be approved through the Public Affairs Office before inclusion in "LA VIDA NUEVA." The PAO was to screen each submission for factual errors and contradictions. To meet the Task Force Commander's requirements of publishing lists and still produce a readable newspaper, the recommendation was made to expand the four page newspaper to an eight page tabloid. FEMA was made aware of the situation and contracted a local printing firm in nearby Ft. Smith. Quick Print of Ft. Smith published the expanded "LA VIDA NUEVA" as an eight page tabloid. The tabloid was an instant success. Response of the Cuban population was gratifying as the readers took renewed interest in each day's publication.

The expanded paper had four times the information capacity of the original. The expansion, however, brought on new problems: (1) more Cuban staff members had to be obtained, (2) additional news articles had to be selected and translated and (3) more production time needed.

To obtain additional staff members, the editor ran a series of advertisements in three consecutive issues. The ads stated the "LA VIDA NUEVA" was in need of typists and bilinguals. The response was good, and the staff shortage was resolved. However, the print press of the OPDET could no longer support the new requirements for an 8 page tabloid but did continue to publish the Task Force listings. The previously dull, "information only" newspaper was transformed into an interesting and thought provoking publication. It was also more easily understood by the readers.



Members of "LA VIDA NUEVA"
(Spanish Newspaper) staff
formulating ideas.



SP5 Mullins and SP4 Young assist
Cubans with first copy of "LA
VIDA NUEVA".

SP4 McVannel prepares with Cubans
for newspaper distribution.



STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR NEWSPAPER

1. PURPOSE: To inform, educate, entertain and influence the behavior of the Cuban refugees.
2. CONTENTS: The following list represents subjects used in "LA VIDA NUEVA":
 - a. International news (particularly from Cuba).
 - b. National news (events in the United States).
 - c. Local news (events about Ft. Chaffee).
 - d. Editorials and viewpoints written by Cubans.
 - e. Messages from the Senior Civil Coordinator.
 - f. Announcements submitted by officials of the Task Force (Volunteer Agencies and Red Cross, for example).
 - g. Cuban poetry.
 - h. Communications from Cubans who have been sponsored and are now living in American communities.
 - i. Articles about the United States and American life, customs and laws.
 - j. Educational and recreational announcements.
 - k. The Saturday edition will be devoted to religious news submitted by the Catholic and Protestant leaders.

3. STAFF:

The "LA VIDA NUEVA" staff shall consist of the editor, associate editor and the Cuban staff.

- a. The editor: The editor has authority to approve the final layout and content. In the editor's absence, the associate editor assumes this

responsibility. The editor receives all articles submitted for publication, selects those to publish and supervises the recording of all submissions in a log. He also has the responsibility for arranging the layout and the actual publication of the newspaper.

- b. The associate editor: The associate editor has the responsibility for supervising the Cuban staff. The associate editor coordinates the work of the Cuban staff, supervises their progress on assigned tasks and arranges for a final content analysis by a bilingual OPDET member.
- c. The Cuban staff: The Cuban staff writes, types and proofs news articles. The staff is divided into typists and writers. The typists are volunteers who use their skills and knowledge to provide error-free final copies for the layouts. They also assist American newsmen upon request from the PAO.

4. PROCEDURES:

- a. All articles, notices, announcements, etc., for publication in "LA VIDA NUEVA" will be submitted to the editor.
- b. Deadline for submitting any material is 1500 hrs daily. For example, an article for Wednesday's edition must be submitted not later than 1500 hrs Tuesday.
- c. The editor will keep a log of all submissions noting date of submission, source, planned date of publication, and other information deemed necessary.
- d. The daily layout shall be done by the editor.



LA VIDA NUEVA



10 de Mayo, 1980

Fort Chaffee, Arkansas

Número 1

BIENVENIDOS A LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DE AMÉRICA

"... los Estados Unidos aceptará con el corazón y los brazos abiertos a miles de refugiados cubanos que están llegando abordo de la flotilla de libertad." — el presidente Jimmy Carter.

Ustedes están aquí en el fuerte Chaffee, Arkansas para obtener identificación, atención médica si es necesaria, pasar por el procedimiento de inmigración y finalmente para la relocalización. Mientras están esperando, por favor, sean paciente.

***** OBJETIVO DEL FUERTE CHAFFEE *****

Bienvenidos al centro de re establecimiento del fuerte Chaffee. Nuestro objetivo es orientarlos y integrarlos a la vida norteamericana ayudándoles a hallar un nuevo hogar. La tarea no será fácil pero con la ayuda de Dios y un poco de paciencia de su parte ustedes tendrán una vida nueva llena de oportunidades.

***** ¿ NECESITA TRABAJO ? *****

Si usted es un refugiado cubano, necesita completar dos pasos antes que pueda ser empleado. Primero, debe obtener una aplicación le permitira trabajar en su nuevo país. Después debe visitar una de las sucursales de la Oficina de Seguridad Social (Social Security) para obtener su número de Seguridad Social. Necesita este número para poder trabajar en este país. Cuando tenga el número o comprobante de que ha aplicado por este número, puedo visitar su patrón.

***** LOS ROJOS DE CINCINNATI DAN PRUEBA A UN REFUGIADO CUBANO *****

El refugiado cubano Julio Soto, uno de los tantos en la base aérea de Eglin está practicando con el equipo de los Rojos de Cincinnati.

Soto es ex-jugador de la segunda base de la Habana en la liga cubana. Soto se puede convertir muy facilmente en el primer refugiado cubano en jugar en las grandes ligas durante el 1980.

Los Rojos de Cincinnati han expresado interés por sus talentos a pesar de que todavía no ha completado el papeleo y los procedimientos de relocalización en la Florida. Soto tuvo su primera prueba el miércoles pasado dentro de los confines de la comunidad de los refugiados cubanos en eglin. Tuvo que recoger pelotas sobre el asfalto, batear pelotas contra una cerca y correr los 100 metros.

***** BELGRAD, YUGOSLAVIA *****

Yugoslavia dijo adiós al presidente Josip Broz Tito que murió el 4 de mayo, 1980. Tito fue el último de los líderes grandes de la Segunda Guerra Mundial.

***** MENSAGES RECIBIDOS *****
el 10 de mayo 1980

ATENCIÓN: Jesus Moreno Garcia. Su padre lo llamó hoy y el dice que quiere ponerte en contacto con ud.

ATENCIÓN: Alberto Simon Rodriguez. Su hermana lo llamó hoy.

ATENCIÓN: Angel Gonzales Zaldivar. Su primo Alex lo llamó esta mañana y el número de él es (305) 642-5761.

ATENCIÓN: Isabel Padilla Acevedos. Su familia sabe que ud está aquí y recibieron su mensaje. Ud. fue llamada por Leonor Zayas Padilla.

***** ESTÁN EN ARKANSAS *****
el estado número 25 de la nación

ÁREA: 53,704 cuadradas

POBLACIÓN: (EE.UU. est. 1976) 2,109,000

CAPITAL: Little Rock (Pequeña Roca)

FLOR: Flor de manzana

LEMA: Regnat Populus (Permite gobernar al pueblo)

PAJARO: mockingbird

ARBOL: pino



NOSOTROS EN EL FUERTE CHAFFEE QUEREMOS DESEARLES A TODAS LAS MADRES UN FELIZ DIA DE LAS MADRES.



LA VIDA NUEVA



22 de Mayo, 1980

Fort Chaffee, Arkansas

Número 11

CARTA DEL GENERAL *Carta dirigida a los refugiados por el General*



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY TASK FORCE GARRISON, FORT CHAFFEE
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER
FORT CHAFFEE ARKANSAS 72901

ATZR-B-CDR

21 May 1980

AS: TODOS LOS CUBANOS EN EL FUERTE CHAFFEE.
DE: COMANDANTE DEL FUERTE.

Este campamento fué abierto el 3 de Mayo de 1980, como un área de vivienda hasta que Uds. pueda ser procesado como nuevos llegados a los E. U. Este proceso está marchando bien, sobre unos 8 mil refugiados ya han completado su estancia militar y sobre unos 3 mil han completado el proceso de Naturalización. Inmigración, las agencias, las cuales contactan para el asesamiento de cada individuo. Finalmente, están trabajando bien, un número de 12 ya han dejado al Fuerte Chaffee para irse hacia sus nuevos hogares en los E. U.

La conducta de los cubanos que han arribado al Fuerte Chaffee, ha sido buena, independientemente de las condiciones de vivienda, un poco de reticencia. Aquí en el Fuerte Chaffee Uds. han sido pacientes y comprensibles cuando han tenido que esperar largas filas. Ustedes deben comprender que están haciendo nuestro mejor esfuerzo para hacer su estancia aquí, en el Fuerte Chaffee la más desinterferida posible dentro de las circunstancias.

Solicito su ayuda en dos puntos fundamentales que han surgido:

Primero. - La limpieza de las áreas de vivienda y el campamento en general, ya que es su responsabilidad, no tiren papeles o basuras en el terreno de la área, recicle los papeles envases de leche, bandejas de cartón, que U. sea en el diente y depositelo en un latón de basura o en las bolsas plásticas para su uso. Mantenga.

Segundo. - Algunos miembros de su comunitad han sido amonestados fuera de los límites - que estaban establecidos para Uds. Dete se mantendrá dentro de los límites del Área del Cordon a excepción cuando sea recolectado a otros puntos para ser procesado. Esto debe hacerse ver claro a todos los cubanos que han arribado, porque por la falta de disciplina de algunos de sus grupos en dejar esta área, esto U. perdiendo los buenos sentimientos y bienvenida de la población de esta zona. Impálisto que viola los límites - del Cordon, serán sometidos a procedimiento en otro lugar de la Forte y su procesos y salida será retrazada aquí en el Fuerte Chaffee. Para su seguridad y así pueden convertirse en ciudadanos de E. U., no se vaya fuera del área del Cordon.

JAMES E. DRUMMOND
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding

Brigadier General Drummond's message to the Cubans.



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY TASK FORCE/GARRISON, FORT CHAFFEE
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER
FORT CHAFFEE, ARKANSAS 72901

ATZR-B-CDR

21 May 1980

TO: ALL CUBANS AT FORT CHAFFEE

FROM: THE FORT COMMANDER

This camp was opened on 9 May 1980 as a living area for you until you could be processed as new arrivals to the United States. This processing is going well. Over 8,000 have already completed medical examinations, over 3,000 have completed immigration and naturalization processing and the agencies which arrange for a sponsor for each individual or family are also proceeding well. Twelve of your number have completed all processing and have left Fort Chaffee for their new homes in the United States.

The general conduct of Cuban arrivals here at Fort Chaffee has been good. Despite tight and crowded living conditions at Fort Chaffee, you have been patient and understanding when waiting lines are long. You have realized that we are trying to do our best to make your stay at Fort Chaffee as pleasant as possible under the circumstances.

I solicit your help in two major areas in which problems have arisen:

--First, the cleanup of living and camp areas is your responsibility. Do not throw papers and trash on the ground in the area. Pick up papers, milk cartons and paper plates you see lying on the ground and put them in the trash cans or in the plastic bags to be taken away. Keep your new temporary home clean!

--Second, some members of your community have been arrested outside of the limits which were established for you. You MUST stay within the roped off area except when escorted to other processing points. This must be made clear to every Cuban arrival. Because of the misconduct of some of your number in leaving this area, you are losing the good



LA VIDA NUEVA



22 de Mayo, 1980

Fort Chaffee, Arkansas

Número 11

CARTA DEL GENERAL

Carta dirigida a los refugiados por el General



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
UNITED STATES ARMY TASK FORCE/GARRISON, FORT CHAFFEE
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDER
FORT CHAFFEE, ARKANSAS 72901

ATZR-B-CDR

21 May 1980

A: TODOS LOS CUBANOS EN EL FUERTE CHAFFEE.
DE: COMANDANTE DEL FUERTE.

Este campamento fué abierto el 9 de Mayo de 1980, como un area de vivienda hasta que Ud. pueda ser procesado como nuevos allegados a los E.U. Este proceso esta marchando bien, sobre unos 8 mil refugiados ya han completado sus exámenes médicos y sobre unos 3 mil han completado el proceso de Naturalización e Inmigración y las agencias, las cuales contactan para el asesoramiento de cada individuo o familias, están trabajando bien, un número de 12 ya han dejado al Fuerte Chaffee para irse hacia sus nuevos hogares en los E. U.

La conducta de los cubanos que han arribado al Fuerte Chaffee, ha sido buena, independientemente de las condiciones de vivienda, un poco apretadas. - Aquí en el Fuerte Chaffee Uds. han sido pacientes y comprensibles cuando han tenido que esperar largas filas, ustedes deben comprender que estamos haciendo nuestro mejor esfuerzo para hacer su estancia aquí, en el Fuerte Chaffee la más placentera posible dentro de las circunstancias.

Solicito su ayuda en dos puntos fundamentales que han surgido:

Primero. - La limpieza de las area de vivienda y el campamento en general, ya que es su responsabilidad, no tires papeles o basuras en el terreno del area, recoja los papeles envases de leche, bandejas de cartón, que Ud. vea en el suelo y depositelo en un latón de basura o en las bolsas plásticas para que sean llevadas. Mantenga su nuevo hogar temporal limpio.

Segundo. - Algunos miembros de su comunidad han sido arrestados fuera de los límites - que estaban establecidos para Uds. Debe de mantenerse dentro de los límites del Área - del Cordon a excepción cuando sea escoltado a otros puntos para ser procesado. Esto debe hacerse ver claro a todos los cubanos que han arribado, porque por la falta de disciplina de algunos de sus grupos en dejar esta area, está Ud. perdiendo los buenos sentimientos y bienvenida de la población de esta area. Aquellos que violen los límites - del Cordon, serán sometidos a procedimiento de las leyes de la Corte y su proceso y salida será retrasada aquí en el Fuerte Chaffee. Para su seguridad y así puedan convertirse en ciudadanos de E. U., no se vaya fuera del área del Cordon.



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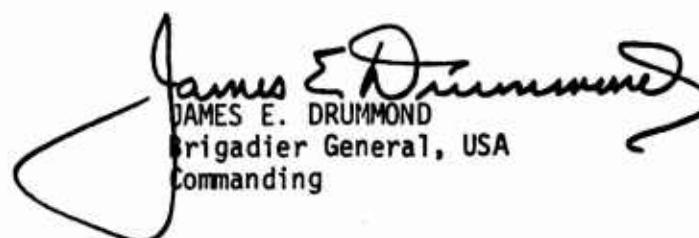
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--Second, some members of your community have been arrested outside of the limits which were established for you. You MUST stay within the roped off area except when escorted to other processing points. This must be made clear to every Cuban arrival. Because of the misconduct of some of your number in leaving this area, you are losing the good

feelings and welcome of the population of this area. Those who violate the roped-off limits are subject to prosecution in a court of law and your processing and departure from Fort Chaffee will be delayed. For your safety and so that you may become citizens of the United States soon, do not leave the roped off area.


JAMES E. DRUMMOND
Brigadier General, USA
Commanding



LA VIDA NUEVA



2 de Junio, 1980 Fort Chaffee, Arkansas Número 25

EL PRIMER AMERICANO QUE NACE EN EL FUERTE CHAFFEE



Fuerte Chaffee: A las 8:40 del 31 de Mayo, Tania Guerrero dio luz a un bebé de 5 libras y 4 onzas en el hospital de la Artillería No. 47. Esto es el primer bebé que nació de una refugiada cubana en el Fuerte Chaffee, ambos madre y bebé todavía no nombrado, van de los más bien.

The First American (Cuban)
Born in Ft. Chaffee, Ark.
On May 31, 1980 at 8:40, Tania Guerrero
gave birth to a baby boy. The baby weighed
5 pounds and 4 oz. Tania and the baby (who still
has not been named) are doing fine.

Back page of one of the editions of the 8 page tabloid "LA VIDA NUEVA"

Perico



Carlitos



Olaf



"LA VIDA NUEVA"

EDITOR JEFE: SP/5 J.T. MULLINS
EDITOR: M.K. MCVANNEL
EDITOR ASISTANTE: M.R. BARBER

DIBUJANTES: PV/2 B. QUAST
PV/2 W. GLASPY

PERSONAL TECNICO ADMINISTRATIVO DE REFUGIADOS CUBANOS:

CARLOS LIZARRAGA
LEON PAK
ANA M. HERZBERG
ORLANDO GOMEZ
ALCIBIADES DURRUTHY
AURELIO LEON CUARTAS
MANUEL SALGADO PAYAN
LEONARDO F. GISBERT
JORGE E. SANCHEZ
JOSE M. CARDENAS
JULIO ELIAS GATO ACOSTA

JOSE DANIEL CASAPONS

RUBEN TORMO BRAVO
CARMELO TRIANA PEREZ
RICARDO DIAZ GARCIA
SILVESTRE VAZQUEZ
CARLOS ALVAREZ
GILBERTO PERERA
CELIA M. RUIZ
JUAN A. INFANTE
LAZORO TRIANA PEREZ
"JAVIER"

Produced by the 1st PSYOP Bn. Opinions expressed herein by writers are their own and are not to be considered an official expression of the Department of the Army.

tivo fue enviado a la prisión por 15 años. Durante la estancia en la prisión, su familia no tenía otro manutención que la que recibía de su hermano - desde Los E. U., explicó Mejías. Dos de los hijos se quedaron en Cuba, después que el resto de la familia aprovechó la oportunidad de lograr su libertad. Uno de ellos se encuentra sirviendo en la Milicias Cubanas y el otro está casado y no quiere - dejar su familia.

El refugiado en cuestión evaluó a sus compatriotas refugiados que ahoras se encuentran en el Fuerte Chaffee, "Allí hay mucha gente mala y muchos que parecen serios", dijo el intérprete y añadió que "cree que existen - alrededor de 5,000 criminales entre los 20 mil abrigados", dijo también que los jefes de barracas tienen - que poner guardias o vigiencias ya que de no hacerlo se corre el riesgo de perder las tarjetas de identificación así como los tipos de la comida.

Los refugiados se manifestaban en contra Castro y su vinculación con la Unión Soviética. "Las tropas rusas son altamente visibles en La Habana", dijo el refugiado y agregó que "Castro quería forzar a las tropas Norteamericanas fuera de la Base de Guantánamo y entregar ésta a los Soviéticos". "Eventualmente, el comunismo de Cuba será derrotado", dijo el refugiado, a través del intérprete. Ellos dijeron, es decir, los refugiados en Fuerte Chaffee, "que si la oportunidad se daba, irían hacer una revolución contra Castro.

Por último, el refugiado agregó que, "parte de la gente que quiere regresar, son los criminales y éstos quieren hacerlo, para arrancárselas las barbas a Fidel.

PROHIBIDO SACAR ALGUN TIPO DE ALIMENTO, FUERA DEL ÁREA DEL COMEDOR.



1. Ningún alimento como leche, jugo, comíllo, etc No debe ser llevado fuera de los comedores. Tener comida en los albergues, invitara las ratas y a los insectos a crear un verio problema a todos los que viven en ellos, ya que si una - rata, por ejemplo, muere una persona, ello podría traer malas consecuencias, como también causar la muerte.

Por lo tanto, SE PROHIBE la COMIDA EN LOS ALBERGUES. Por favor, no traer la comida fuera de su albergue.

This article is an example of many articles printed to improve sanitation in the refugee camp.

The article prohibits the taking of food from the Mess Hall and taking it into the barracks. It explains the danger of attracting rats and insects.

"The consequences that a person may suffer from a rat bite include death. The solution to the problem would be to clean up the area around your barracks."

This page is an example of camp activities reported on by the newspaper reporters. The Cuban in the picture, Jose Luis Hernandez, was a jazz student of Louis Armstrong. He became a prisoner in 1967 while attempting an escape and remained a political prisoner of Fidel Castro until this year.



"CAMPEÓN"

"Yo sufro en silencio" "Esta es la forma que usted escribe libertad" y "El nuevo pensador" son alguna de los títulos de los profundas canciones y ritmos que describen un refugiado cubano en nuestros centros de relocalización.

"El nuevo pensador" en este caso es el Campeón José Luis Hernandez quien en 3 semanas de estancia en Fort Chaffee ha escrito sobre 16 composiciones musicales. El suma estas 123 que el ha memorizado desde su salida de Cuba, cuidadosamente guardadas sus composiciones líricas yaen en cantidades en su mesa, donde diariamente trabaja y expresa su libertad nuevamente hallada.

"Escribo todos los días, como en Cuba" nos recalcó y nos añade: "pero ahora, puedo hacerlo abiertamente sin ningún miedo".

José tenía 9 años cuando comenzó a tocar música. En 1954 vino a los E. U. como boxeador y mientras su interés en la música aumentó en New York. El permaneció 5 años estudiando los gustados como Dizzie Gillespie, Duke Ellington, Mammie Ferguson y Ray Anthony. De regreso en Cuba de 1960 a 1964 el tocó mucho tiempo solo y mantenía correspondencia con Luis Armstrong.

Mi maestro en trompeta fue Luis Armstrong, dijo el campeón orgullosamente. El recibió los puntos técnicos en su trabajo del famoso artista y siguió a Armstrong en el estilo por un tiempo antes de progresar su propio estilo.

Finalmente el Campeón comenzó formando una orquesta de 17 músicos, pero fue disuelto muy pronto porque tenían problemas políticos con el siempre presente y canallesco gobierno de Castro. Muchos de los músicos fueron enviados a los cárceles, divirtiéndose con su complicada música por un tiempo. En 1967 el campeón intentó escapar hacia E. U. y él también cayó preso como en prisionero político, sus sueños de libertad artística fueron disueltos y estuvo preso por 12 años.

El campeón es un músico sobresaliente y compositor, sus ilustres canciones que él y sus 17 músicos tocan en Fort Chaffee, deja mostrar el diverso talento que el grupo posee en las variedades musicales incluyendo las salsas y rumbas así como las piezas lentas sentimentales.

Saxofones, trompetas, percusión, piano, así como congas, tambores, baterías completas la sección instrumental y los vocalistas de la orquesta que se intercambian en ocasiones

ANNEX C (PRINTING AND GRAPHICS) TO AFTER ACTION REPORT,
1ST PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BATTALION
ELEMENT, OPERATION RESETTLEMENT.

PRINTING & GRAPHICS

The Printing and Graphics (P&G) section was a valuable asset to the Fort Chaffee Resettlement Operation and provided a critical capability. The nearest military press at the beginning of the operation was at Fort Sill, Oklahoma.

The P&G section also provided support to the AG by printing and making photographic plates needed. The AG subsequently obtained its own press; however, the P continued to provide photographic plates.

The P&G section was deployed in two teams on C-141 aircraft. One arrived on 8 May 80 with five section members and one light press shelter. The second C-141 arrived on 9 May with three service members, one editorial shelter and one 15 KW generator. The total number of personnel deployed in the P&G section included one NCOIC, two illustrators, three pressmen and two cameramen. The equipment consisted of one 2½ ton truck with a mounted editorial shelter, one 2½ ton truck with a mounted light press shelter, one 15 KW generator and enough paper stock for 2 weeks printing.

Initially, the shelters remained on the 2½ ton trucks, but as the need for transportation of supplies such as palletized paper stock arose, they were dismounted and placed adjacent to the 1st POB Detachment shop.

The work shift for the P&G section consisted of two 12 hrs shift each with one NCOIC, one pressman, one cameraman, and one illustrator.

The first mission for the P&G section consisted of designing and printing bilingual (Spanish and English) signs and documents for latrines, directions, instructions, welcoming, meal cards, etc.

On the second day of operations, the OPDET produced its first newspaper (LA VIDA NUEVA) in 500 copies. A newspaper staff was formed which produced the draft of the newspaper copy. This was sent to the illustrators to place the headings and draw any necessary illustrations. Then the final draft was taken directly to the shelters for plates and printing.

The number of copies printed increased to keep up with the refugee population. When the last group of refugees arrived, daily circulation was 20,000. At that time the P&G section was printing a one page, two sided newspaper. The newspaper subsequently expanded to four pages doubling the printing load. The number of copies printed was later cut in half, printing one newspaper per two refugees. As the refugee population decreased, the production requirements also decreased.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) supplied the P&G section with the paper necessary for the daily edition of the newspaper. Since the paper provided by FEMA was not the correct size, the P&G section had to get cutting support from Training Aids Support Organization (TASO).

When it became obvious that the operation would continue indefinitely, FEMA determined that it was necessary to find a private printer to take over the printing of LA VIDA NUEVA. This proved to be a fortuitous decision since the wear and tear on the printing equipment of the P&G section was excessive. The long working hours had also begun to have an adverse effect on the troops. Nevertheless, when Quick-Print in Ft. Smith, Arkansas took over the printing, the P&G section still provided them with the paper stock. Every morning a LA VIDA NUEVA staff member would deliver the final draft of the newspaper and the amount of paper necessary for printing to Quick-Print.

As soon as Quick-Print took over the printing of LA VIDA NUEVA, the P&G section reduced personnel to one NCO, who was in charge of receiving the papers at TASO, and an illustrator in charge of making the newspaper heading and illustrations. This two man staff remained until termination of the battalion's mission at Fort Chaffee.



PFC Quast (Illustrator) updating briefing charts.



SP5 Randall performing maintenance on 15KW generator.



Print Team Members (PFC Tate and SP5 Oliver Laws) check stock before the long work day begins.

EDICION (DOCUMENTATION) FORM [REDACTED] ANNEX C (PRINTING AND GRAPHICS) APPENDIX 1

For use of this form, see AR 360-15, the proponent agency is TAGCEN.

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL	SUBJECT
	Submission of material for "La Vida Nueva"
10 All units and agencies	FROM 1st Psyops Bn element OIC, Operation Reset- tlement
	DATE 20 May 80 CMT 1

Due to limitations of time, equipment, and personnel the following guidance for submitting news items for the Spanish newspaper "La Vida Nueva" is provided:

1. All material must include at least the following information:
 - a. Requesting official, unit/agency, POC, phone number
 - b. Date/dates of desired publication
 - c. Basic information such as who, what, where, when, why, how
 - d. Building numbers (if required)
2. All material should be neatly typed whenever possible.
3. The deadline for accepting material to be printed will be 1500 hours on the day prior to the date of desired dissemination since the paper is printed the night before.
4. If the material is in English and must be translated and typed you can expect an additional 24 hour delay.
5. Material may be submitted to the Psyop representative meeting at building 1370 every morning or to the editor at building 2553. POC for newspaper is SP/5 Mullins or SP/4 McVannel at phone number 484-3103.

Doyle L. Raymer
Doyle L. Raymer
MAJOR, IN

ANNEX C (PRINTING AND GRAPHICS) APPENDIX 2

Statistics - 1st PSYOP Bn Element Support Activities, May 1980.

1. Printing and Graphics

- a. Total number of projects completed - 365
- b. Total number of items produced - 840,000
- c. Breakdown:

(1) Printing

- (a) Projects completed - 250
- (b) Items produced - 560,000

(2) Graphics

- (a) Projects completed - 115
- (b) Items produced - 280,000

Statistics - 1st PSYOP Bn Element Support Activities, June 1980.

1. Printing and Graphics

- a. Total number of projects completed - 77
- b. Total number of items produced - 1,565,768
- c. Breakdown:

(1) Printing

- (a) Projects completed - 23
- (b) Items produced - 1,565,700
- (c) Printing (requirements) turned over to AG Printing and local printing companies

(d) Special Projects:

Heat Injury Cards - 10,000

Code of Conduct Cards - 10,000

(2) Graphics

- (a) Projects Completed - 54
- (b) Items Produced - 68

ANNEX C (PRINTING AND GRAPHICS) APPENDIX 3

<u>JOB#</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>TOTAL#</u>	<u>SECTION</u>
REF-001	MEAL CARDS	12000	P-G
REF-002	REFUGEE CHECKLIST	6000	P
REF-003	HELPFUL HINTS CARD	12000	P-G
REF-004	DIRECTION/BATHROOM CARDS	300	P-G
REF-005	NEWLIFE #1	1000	P-G
REF-006	NEWLIFE #2	1500	P-G
REF-007	DATA CARDS	2500	P-G
REF-008	OBJECTIVO DEL FUERTE CHAFFEE PSTR	600	P-G
REF-009	WELCOME TO AMERICA	600	P-G
REF-010	SANITATION	600	P-G
REF-011	MEAL CARDS	10,000	P-G
REF-012	HAND RECEIPTS (SPANISH)	3000	P-G
REF-013	NEWLIFE #3	4000	P-G
REF-014	NEWSLETTER	800	P-G
REF-015	NEWLIFE #4	7,500	P
REF-016	REFUGEE PASS	30	P-G
REF-017	MP's LANGAGE SHEET	600	P-G
REF-018	NEWLIFE #5	7,500	P
REF-019	FIREPOSTERS	600	P-G
REF-020	PONCA SUS VENDAS AQUI	25	P-G
REF-021	NEWLIFE #6	7500	P-G
REF-022	NEWLIFE #7	20000	P-G
REF-023	GENERAL'S LETTER	600	P
REF-024	MAPS	300	P
REF-025	MARSHALL WORK RULES	200	P-G
REF-026	OUT PROCESSING INST.	20000	P
REF-027	NEWLIFE	15000	P-G
REF-028	SPECIAL EDITION	15000	P-G
REF-029	BUS PASSES	600	P-G
REF-030	GEN. INFO	150	P-G
REF-031	SONG BOOK	2000	P-G
REF-032	FOOD POISONING	200	P-G
REF-033	SANITATION	200	P-G
REF-034	GENERAL CLEANING	20000	P-G
REF-035	NEWLIFE	20000	P-G
REF-036	NEWLIFE	10000	P-G
REF-037	SPECIAL EDITION	10000	P-G
REF-038	SUPPLY CARDS	500	P
REF-039	MAPS	500	P-G
REF-040	NEWLIFE	20000	P-G
REF-041	SPECIAL EDITION	20000	P-G
REF-042	SUPPLY REQUEST	5000	P
REF-043	GENERAL'S LETTER	2500	P
REF-044	CHECKLIST	1500	P
REF-045	NEWLIFE	20000	P-G
REF-046	NEWLIFE	20000	P-G
REF-047	CENERAL'S LETTER	100	P
REF-048	MEAL CARDS	20000	P-G
REF-049	NEWLIFE AM	20000	P-G
REF-050	NEWLIFE PM	20000	P-G
REF-051	NEWLIFE AM	20000	P-G
REF-052	NEWLIFE PM	20000	P-G
REF-053	MEAL CARDS	1000	P
REF-054	ZONE SUPPLY SHEET	1000	P
REF-055	NEWLIFE	20000	P-G
REF-056	NEWLIFE	20000	P-G
REF-057	NEWLIFE	20000	P-G

<u>JOB</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>TOTAL#</u>	<u>SECTION</u>
REF-058	NEWLIFE	20000	P-G
REF-059	NEWLIFE	20000	P-G
REF-060	NEWS BULLETIN	10000	P-G
REF-061	EPO FORMS	200	P
REF-062	BUSINESS CARDS	1000	P-G
REF-063	NEWSPAPER	10000	P-G
REF-064	NEWSPAPER	10000	P-G
REF-065	NEWLIFE	20000	P-G
REF-066	MEAL CARDS	12000	P-G
REF-067	CAMPAIGN CONTROL SHEET	200	P
REF-068	WORK SHEET	200	P
REF-069	LIST OF NAMES	15000	P-G
REF-070	RELIGIOUS SONG BOOK	4000	P
REF-071	REFUGEE CARDS	200	P-G
REF-072	REFUGEE SUPPLY CARDS	500	P-G
REF-073	NEWSPAPER	10000	P-G
REF-074	MEAL CARD	4000	P-G
REF-075	NEWSPAPER	10000	P-G
REF-076	NEWSPAPER	10000	P-G
REF-077	FORMS	1000	P
REF-078	NEWSPAPER	10000	P-G
REF-079	FORMS	1200	P
REF-080	NEWSPAPER	10000	P-G
REF-081	LIST	1000	P-G

PRINTING EQUIPMENT RETURNED TO FT. BRAGG, N.C., ALL PRINTING COMPLETED IN AG PRINTING PLANT, FT. CHAFFEE, ARK.

REF-082	PROCESSING LIST	3500
REF-083	HIT LIST	6000
REF-084	PROCESSING LIST	1500
REF-085	HIT LIST	2000
REF-086	PROCESSING LIST	500
REF-087	HOLDING AREA CARDS	10000
REF-088	H.A. MEAL CARDS	7000
REF-089	H.A. MEAL CARDS	7000
REF-090	PROCESSING LIST	500
REF-091	TASK FORCE PASSES	2000
REF-092	AREA PASS	28
REF-093	TAKE OUT MEAL CARDS	800
REF-094	REFUGEE PASS	500
REF-095	VOLAG FORM	2500
REF-096	MEAL CARDS	2400
REF-097	MEAL CARDS	4800
REF-098	MEAL CARDS	1000
REF-099	HEAT INJURY CARDS	10000
REF-100	MEAL CARDS	1600
REF-101	MEAL CARDS	800
REF-102	CODE OF CONDUCT CARDS	10000
REF-103	VEHICLE PASSES	500
REF-104	MEAL CARDS	600
REF-105	REFUGEE PUNISHMENT INFO.	5000
REF-106	MEAL CARDS (AUG)	22500

"...los Estados Unidos aceptará con el corazón y los brazos abiertos a miles de refugiados cubanos que están llegando abordo de la flotilla de libertad."

—el presidente Jimmy Carter

**BIENVENIDOS
A LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS DE
AMERICA**



The United States will accept with open arms and an open heart the thousands of Cuban Refugees who are arriving aboard the Freedom Flotilla -President Jimmy Carter
Welcome to the United States of America



OBJETIVO DEL FUERTE CHAFFEE



BIENVENIDOS AL CENTRO DE RESTABLECIMIENTO DEL FUERTE

CHAFFEE. NUESTRO OBJETIVO ES ORIENTARLOS Y INTEGRARLOS
A LA VIDA NORTEAMERICANA AYUDÁNDΟLES A HALLAR UN NUEVO
HOGAR. LA TAREA NO SERÁ FÁCIL PERO CON LA AYUDA DE DIOS
Y UN POCO DE PACIENCIA DE SU PARTE USTEDES TENDRÁN UNA
VIDA NUEVA LLENA DE OPORTUNIDADES.

Fort Chaffee's Objective, Welcome to the Resettlement Center of Fort Chaffee. Our Objective Is to orient and integrate you into the American way of life and to help you find a new home. The task will not be easy but with God's help and a little patience on your part you will have a new life full of opportunities.

REFUGEE PASS

is a
Cuban volunteer working for
[redacted] and
has access to the following bldgs:

[redacted]
any questions or problems about
his mission should be referred to:

employer [redacted] bldg [redacted] phone

issuing authority

PASE DE REFUGIADO

This is a sample
of one of many
passes printed
for the
refugees.

ES UN TRABAJADOR CUBANO VOLUNTARIO
DE [redacted] Y TIENE ACCESO A LOS SIGUIENTES EDIFICIOS

CUALQUIER PREGUNTA EN RESPECTO
DE SU PASE DEBE REFERIRSE
A: [redacted]

EMPLEADOR [redacted] EDIF: [redacted] TELEFONO

PASE AUTORIZADO POR: [redacted]

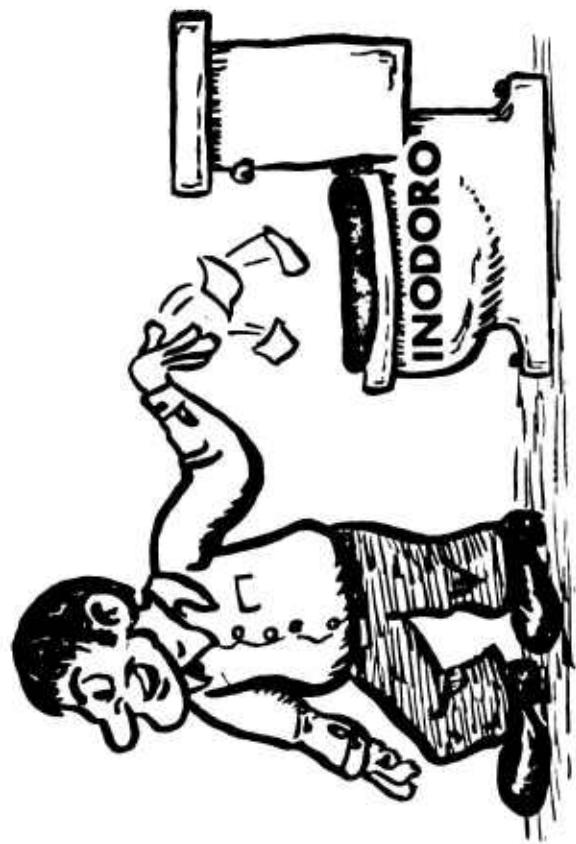
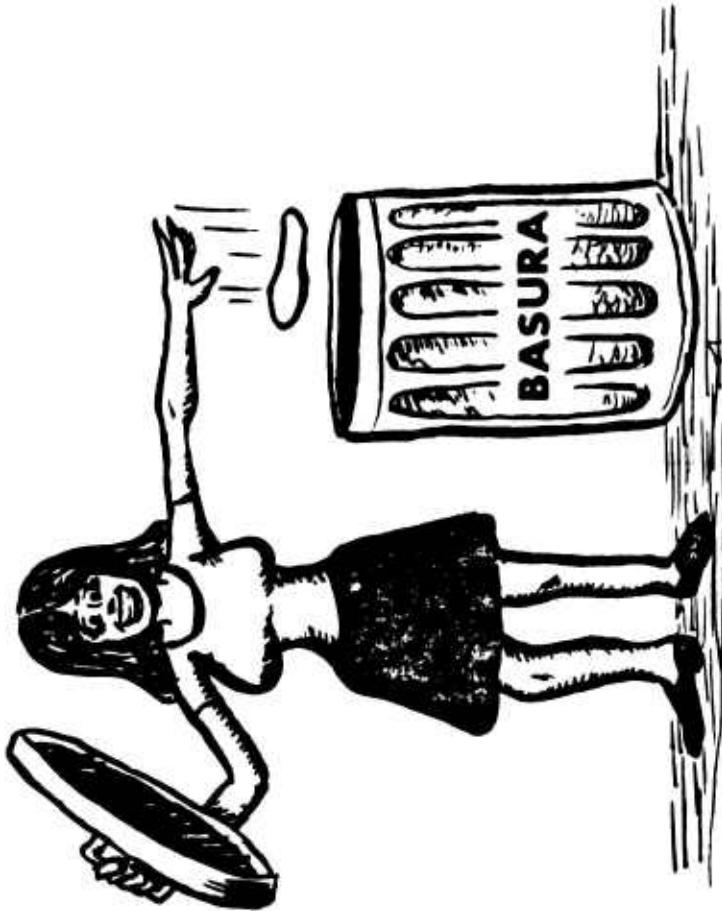
SANEAMIENTO -LIMPIEZA

POR FAVOR DE TIRAR PAPEL HIGIÉNICO EN
LOS INODOROS.

Please throw toilet paper
in the toilet.

SIN EMBARCO POR FAVOR TIREN ALMOHA-
DILLAS. SANITARIA EN LOS LATONES DE
BASURA.

However, please throw sanitary
napkins in the trash cans.



In Cuba, toilet paper is not thrown into the toilets because it would stop them up. This poster, placed in all barracks latrines, was designed to change this custom.

¡ATENCION!

EN CAS

VA A
PO

MAS GERCANA Y LA
INDOCRÁ A UN LUGAR
GURO

ATTENTION
In Case of
FIRE
GO TO THE NEAREST OPEN AREA
THERE THE MILITARY POLICE WILL DIRECT
YOU TO A SECURE AREA

CALAMBRES POR CALOR.

SINTOMAS:

Calambre en los músculos del abdomen, piernas y brazos.

PRIMEROS AUXILIOS

- 1) Trasladar a la víctima a un lugar sombreado y despójale de la ropa.
- 2) Hágale tomar abundante cantidad de agua fría con sal, preparada disolviendo 2 tabletas de sal ó un cuarto de cucharadita de sal en una cantara de agua fría.

HEAT CRAMPS

SYMPTOMS

Muscle cramps of the abdomen, legs or arms.

FIRST AID

- 1) Move victim to a shaded area and loosen clothing.
- 2) Have victim drink large quantities of cool salt water prepared by dissolving 2 salt tablets or 1/4 teaspoonful of table salt in a canteen of cool water.

HEAT EXHAUSTION

SYMPTOMS

Headache, excessive sweating, weakness, dizziness, nausea, muscle cramps; skin is pale, cool, moist, and clammy.

FIRST AID

- 1) Move victim to a shaded area and loosen clothing.
- 2) If conscious, have victim drink 3 to 5 canteenfuls of cool salt water during a 12 hour period. Salt water preparation is described under heat cramps.



DAÑOS CAUSADOS POR EL CALOR

AGOTAMIENTO POR CALOR.

SINTOMAS:

Dolor de cabeza, sudores excesivos, debilidad, disnea, náuseas, calambres musculares, piel muy pálida, frialdad, humedad y peregrinación.

PRIMEROS AUXILIOS.

- 1) Mover a la víctima a un lugar sombreado y quitele la ropa.
- 2) Si la víctima está consciente hágale tomar de 3 a 5 cantaras de agua fría con sal en un periodo de 12 horas preparadas en la forma descrita anteriormente.

PARALISIS POR CALOR.

SINTOMAS:

Esta parálisis es una emergencia médica. La piel está caliente y seca, la sudoración se detiene; el colapso o la inconsciencia puede sobrevivir o puede ser precedida por dolor de cabeza, disnea, pulsación acelerada, náuseas, vómito y confusiones mentales.

PRIMEROS AUXILIOS.

- 1) Sumergir a la víctima en agua fría; nadie hiele si es posible, si no es posible la inmersión, trasladarla a un área sombreada y quitele la ropa, regále agua fría y abanicarla continuamente.
- 2) Trasladarlo lo más rápido posible al Dpto Médico más cercano, enfriándolo durante el camino.
- 3) Cuando se halle consciente, hágale tomar agua fría con sal, como se describe anteriormente.

The refugees were not accustomed to the severe temperatures that are associated with Arkansas. To help prevent heat injuries, cards were distributed with information explaining how to cope with the heat.

ANNEX D (AUDIO-VISUAL) TO AFTER ACTION REPORT

1ST PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BATTALION

ELEMENT, OPERATION RESETTLEMENT

AUDIO-VISUAL

This annex details the missions of the audio-visual section. The section initially consisted of one NCOIC and 6 EM. Equipment included a MSQ van, 6 loudspeakers, 2 film projectors, 1 JVC recorder and 4 bullhorns. The audio-visual section had three distinct missions: loudspeaker operations, movie projection and recording.

Loudspeaker broadcasts comprised 90% of total missions conducted (see Appendix 1-6 for examples of broadcasts and section SOP). Missions varied from routine announcements to crowd control during crises. Vehicular mounted loudspeakers proved especially effective for crowd control. The MSQ Van was normally requested when large crowds had to be confronted because it provided more security, was more audible and had greater range. An HA team member usually drove the van and a native speaker talked to the crowd. Whenever possible, a script of the broadcast was prepared and approved by the OIC prior to the mission. However, in many instances insufficient time required broadcasters to respond immediately without the aid of a script. When several speakers were used simultaneously, jeeps, carry-all vans and the M884 truck were utilized. Man pack speakers were normally used during daytime and stationary broadcasts, i.e., clothing distribution and cigarette sales. Speakers were mounted in helicopters on two occasions to address large, unruly crowds. The broadcasts were audible and appeared to have a calming effect on the refugees. From the first day the camp opened until 11 June, loudspeakers were absolutely essential to the camp's day-to-day operations. On 11 June, the public address system was operational and began to be used for routine announcements. The loudspeaker teams continued to work during emergency

situations and past curfew in assisting the MPs and locating missing persons. Loudspeaker broadcasts were essential and effective and played a critical role, not only in the camp's routine operations, but also during the critical periods of refugee riots.

Movie projection by the audio-visual team was limited to shows at the 47th Field Hospital, where Cuban refugees were being treated, and the detachment troop billets. Movies for the general refugee population were not shown since 2 projectors were inadequate to provide coverage for 20,000 refugees.

Recording was done by the section to complement loudspeaker broadcasts and assist the public address system. Cassette tapes were used to record Spanish music, special announcements and interviews.



Member of Loudspeaker Team (PFC Hanna) prepares for a mission.



Interpreter using 1st PSYOP equipment during processing.



SP4 Mann strapping speaker to an M880 for a stationary broadcast.

DISPOSITION FORM

For use of this form, see AR 340-15, the proponent agency is TAGCEN.

APPENDIX #1. Loudspeaker SOP

REFERENCE OR OFFICE SYMBOL	SUBJECT
ATZR-B-T-1 PSYOP	Loudspeaker Jeep, SOP

TO	FROM	DATE	CMT 1
All units and agencies	1st PSYOP Bn El. Operation Resettlement	10 July 1987	

1. The loudspeaker jeep is on duty 24 hours a day each day of the week. All requests for loudspeaker missions must be cleared through CDMA, ext. 2400/2502 or the JIC 1st PSYOP Bn Element, ext. 3103/3125.

2. The loudspeaker jeep will be used for emergency situations, i.e., crowd control, assist injured to TMC, locate missing persons, and broadcast for the Task Force census. All other administrative announcements will be handled through 96th CA Bn (Public Address System).



THOMAS F. KORCZ
2LT, ADA Commander
1st PSYOP Bn Element

APPENDIX #2 HA Daily Journal

This appendix contains representative loudspeaker missions extracted from the HA section's daily journal.

a. Representative Missions for 11 May - 2 August.

11 May	Info. and crowd pacification
12 May	Search for sick women/found
13 May	Crowd control
14 May	Assisted in newspaper distribution
15 May	Assisted Red Cross, locator announcement
16 May	Search for displaced family
17 May	Announcement of recreation activities
18 May	Announcement of clothing issue
19 May	Crowd control at clothing issue
20 May	Broadcast of new curfew hours
21 May	Paging announcement
22 May	Lost relative announcement
23 May	Announcement on police calls
24 May	Jeep broadcast on lost child
25 May	Area II announcement, recreation activities
26 May	Assisted in 96CA, clothing issue
27 May	Assisted 96CA, minor disturbances mess hall 1685
28 May	Announcement of sewing center in camp
29 May	Missing person broadcast
30 May	Volunteer Agency broadcast
31 May	Announcement of Church Services
1 June	Jeep, MSQ Van, and Helicopter Missions performed throughout the entire day. Riot in progress from approximately 1630 to 0200, 2 June.
2 June	Missing person broadcast
3 June	Movie shown at Field Hospital
4 June	Crowd control
5 June	Assisted in newspaper distribution
6 June	Broadcast curfew
7 June	Post Office announcement
8 June	Locator announcement
9 June	Volunteer Agency broadcast
10 June	Announcement, recreation activities
11 June	Announcement, library hours
12 June	Assisted JAG in search for refugee
13 June	Locator announcement
14 June	Assisted 96CA, Announcement of local news
15 June	Locator announcement/lost I.D.
16 June	Announcement, curfew
17 June	Area II announcement
18 June	Search for displaced 16 year old girl
19 June	Missing persons broadcast
20 June	Announcement, bank hours
21 June	Search for dead woman's family
22 June	Assisted in the search of bldg. 1075

23 June	Paging announcement
24 June	Announcement, police call
25 June	Missing persons broadcast
26 June	Announcement, recreation activities
27 June	Practice Alert
28 June	Announcement, curfew, encountered a stab victim
29 June	Red Cross announcement
30 June	Assisted in the search of two persons outside the containment area
1 July	Announcement, lost child
2 July	Announcement, lost relative
3 July	Announcement, Post Office
4 July	Broadcasted 50 Gun Salute
5 July	Crowd control
6 July	Crowd control
7 July	Locator announcement
8 July	Search for man with heart trouble/found
9 July	Curfew and other loudspeaker requirements given to 96CA, except for emergencies and maintenance.
19 July	Jeep broadcast for Census and curfew
2 Aug	Officially taken over by State Department

b. Loudspeaker Missions Log for 10 May 1980.

0800	Open Log
0810	Processing Announcement
0930	Jeep Broadcast for Church Services
1045	Locator Announcement for Cuban Doctor
1230	MSQ Van on standby within compound
1300	Lost I.D. card announcement
1420	Jeep broadcast to rejoin displaced families
1630	MSQ Van assisted in disturbances, mess hall 1365
1725	Locator announcement, pregnant women with high blood pressure
1845	Performed maintenance on HB equipment
2015	Closed Log

APPENDIX #3. Examples of Loudspeaker Missions

HEALTH AND WELFARE INSPECTION

Due to many serious injuries and assaults in the refugee camp, the decision was made by the Post Commander to conduct a "cordon and search" operation to confiscate concealed weapons and other contraband. The OPDET was tasked to provide two jeeps with mounted speakers and linguists to broadcast instructions to the refugees. The execution of the search was flawless. The 2 jeeps and 2 linguists were each given responsibility for half the camp. The loudspeaker jeeps led the way; buses loaded with MPs were ushered to their respective areas. The loudspeaker teams in both areas then broadcasted instructions and procedures for the inspection. The broadcasts were heard, and the instructions were obeyed by the refugees. With minimum confusion the refugees returned to their barracks, and many surrendered makeshift weapons, ranging from homemade knives to bunk adapters and butcher knives stolen from the mess halls. When the mission ended, a M151 trailer was filled with weapons, liquor, etc.

The following is a translation from Spanish of the loudspeaker broadcast for the health and welfare inspection:

Attention, attention.

Silence, please, silence.

Pay much attention to the following instructions:

* -If you do not live on 26 St. "The Boulevard" (immediately) move towards 3rd Ave.

-All 26 St. residents return (immediately) to your respective barracks.

This is an inspection for your own health and well being. It's not done with the intention of arresting someone.

We are interested in obtaining and confiscating any illegal or contraband object in the area.

Starting now there will be 10 minutes of amnesty during which you will have the opportunity to get rid of any illegal object in your possession exempting you from any guilt. If you have anything illegal in your possession drop it on the ground. If you have anything illegal inside the barracks throw it out the window.

If you obey these simple instructions no (actions) will be taken against you.

* Repeat

1 June 1980

DEMONSTRATION

At 1630 hours the Military Police, State Police, Park Police, 96th CA Bn and 1st PSYOP Bn were positioned at the main gate to prevent approximately 400 Cuban refugees from leaving Ft. Chaffee. Military and civilian police were unable to detain the refugees. A Reaction Force was activated, and it was attacked by refugees swinging bunk adaptors, pipes and wooden clubs. The Park Police and State Police were the only units authorized to use physical force and fire power if necessary. The State Police finally found it necessary to use shotguns to divert the crowd from entering the nearby town of Barley, Arkansas.

The 1st PSYOP Bn Detachment supported the Reaction Force during the disturbance. The MSQ Van patrolled the compound and endeavored to calm the refugees and persuade them to return to their barracks. The loudspeaker jeep was positioned at the main gate in case another crowd tried to leave Ft. Chaffee. The 1st PSYOP also conducted a helicopter mission with one member of the loudspeaker team operating from a UH-1H with a loudspeaker and linguist. The helicopter mission lasted approximately four hours. The MSQ Van and loudspeaker jeep operated continuously from 1630 hours to 0200 hours, 2 June 1980.

The results of the crowd control missions were mixed. The crowd attempting to leave the main gate could not be calmed or subdued by loudspeaker broadcasts. On the other hand, announcements made by the MSQ Van and broadcasts from the helicopter circling the compound were quite successful pacifying those not participating in the riots. Broadcasts to the non-participant group proclaimed that everything was under control but that they should remain in their barracks until further notice.



1 June 1980, Cubans outside Main Gate heading towards Barley, Arkansas.



Trail of destruction left by protesters.



Cubans attempt to put out a fire started by a handful of troublemakers.



Military Police preparing to round up protesters outside of gate.

ANNEX E (RADIO STATION) TO AFTER ACTION REPORT

1ST PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BATTALION

ELEMENT, (TASK FORCE) OPERATION RESETTLEMENT

RADIO STATION

The concept of opening a radio station was discussed in the early stages of Operation Resettlement but postponed due to funding problems and the success of the newspaper in disseminating information. The operational detachment and the civil affairs unit examined several possible public address systems for us. It was also suggested that a 5 KW transmitter might be purchased. What began as a project viewed more for its entertainment value, soon became critical in assisting the resettlement commander in maintaining control. Instant communication that could only be accomplished by radio was needed to speed up inprocessing and especially to deal with riots and demonstrations. This requirement caused the Task Force Commander to establish a camp radio station.

Opening ceremonies for Radio Station KNJB at Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, commenced at 1200 hours, June 12, 1980. The 1st Psychological Operations (PSYOPS) Bn from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, received the mission to put the station into operation just six days before the actual opening. The station was located in the Old Hospital Area at Fort Chaffee.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) obtained, in record time, a license from the FCC. The station ran on 10 watts, which was just enough power for the immediate Fort Chaffee area. The call letters were KNJB and the frequency was FM 92.7mhz.

The initial mission was to inform, educate and entertain Cubans within the camp. The need to communicate detailed instructions on short notice was critical. Programming involving camp activities and outprocessing procedures

was given priority. Educational programs included English lessons and programs aimed at familiarizing the Cubans with the American way of life. Entertainment consisted primarily of music and news.

Initial management and operation of the station was performed by OPDET personnel and supplemented by selected refugees. An ad was placed in the Fort Chaffee newspaper "La Vida Nueva" asking for disc jockeys, technicians, writers, actors and actresses. Interviews were held for a period of three days; each applicant was interviewed for the following information: name, A-number, bldg. no. in compound, education, occupation in Cuba, yrs of experience, date of birth. Sixteen refugees were selected.

Initial operations were as follows:

<u>Five Military</u>	<u>One Civilian</u>	<u>Cubans</u>
1. Station manager	1 General manager	1 Technician
2. Program director		2 Writers
3. Script Supervisor		5 Disc jockeys
4. Typist/secretary		2 Maintenance
5. Administrative/Supply supervisor		6 Actors/actresses

Operations began with the following major equipment:

- 2 Turntables
- 2 Reel-to-reel tape recorders
- 3 Microphones
- 2 Cassette recorders
- 2 Amplifiers
- 3 Typewriters & dictionaries

Approximately 600 radios were distributed among the Cubans by FEMA: one per barracks floor, one in each recreation room and one to each mess hall. The station was "on the air" from 1200 to 2300 daily. Hours were subsequently changed to 0800 hrs to 2300 hrs to meet additional broadcasting requirements.

The administrative supervisor and typist each worked from 0800 to 1700 hrs six

days a week. The station manager, program director and script supervisor worked a rotating shift. The shift hours were from 0800 to 1700 hrs, 1100 to 1900 hrs and 1700 to 2300 hrs daily.

INAUGURADA LA ESTACION DE RADIO DE FORT CHAFFEE

La ceremonia de inauguración de la emisora de radio, se efectuó el pasado miércoles 11 a las 12.00 m., la que comenzó al cortar la cinta ALEIDA ALICEA, acompañada por MICHAEL R. BARBER.

El acto fue presidido por el general de brigada Mr. DRUMOND, el coronel KARR, los mayores LINCH y FOUCHE, los tenientes SMITH (Periodistas del ARMI) y SEATON, y los sargentos mayores MASTROVITO Y JORDAN.

El colectivo de trabajo está compuesto en su mayor parte por refugiados cubanos. Muchos de ellos profesionales, en las especialidades de locutores, animadores, recepcionistas y técnicos de audio.

La emisora tendrá un variado repertorio en los que se incluyen programas infantiles, novelas, música variada, noticias nacionales e internacionales, de interés para todos los refugiados de Fort Chaffee.

La emisora saldrá al aire cada día a las siete de la mañana y terminará sus transmisiones a las once de la noche.

Los cubanos que componen el colectivo de trabajo son:

Fort Chaffee Radio Station Inaugurated

The Ft. Chaffee Radio Station inauguration ceremony was held on 11 June 1980. The ribbon cutting ceremony was commenced by SP4 Aleida Alicea accompanied by SP4 Michael Barber. The ceremony was presided by Brig. Gen. Drummond, Col. Karr, Major Fouche, Major Lynch, Lt. Smith, Lt. Seaton, SFC Mastrovito and SFC Jordan.

The radio station personnel is staffed by Cuban Refugees, many of which have backgrounds in the field of broadcasting and audio technicians.

The station (KNJB) will have a variety of programs including: children's programs, soap operas, music, national and international news for all the refugees at Ft. Chaffee.

The radio station will go on the air every day at 7:00 a.m. and will end its program at 11:00 p.m.



Cuban disc jockies
preparing to air on
Radio KNJB, 92.7 FM.

Members of "LA TORRE"
(Spanish Soap Opera)
recording Chapter V.



Two Cuban audio
technicians checking
out equipment.

Soldier brushing up on
his Spanish.



PROGRAM OUTLINE

Star Spangled Banner

Station identification/time of day

Number of people who out-processed the day before and total out-processed todate

News, Sports and Weather

Music

COMMENTARIES

Personal interest items

Camp activities

- Banks
- Concerts
- Church services
- Baseball games
- Boxing

Consumer Information

- Jobs
- Prices
- Health system
- Economy

Education

- English lessons
- American money
- American government
- State by state profile
- American History

Culture

- Fast food chains
- Press/Media
- Popular TV shows

Special Programming

- Weather warning
- Tornado watches
- Fire

Hospital Specials

- VOLAG and other agencies helping refugees

Interviews with key people

Soap operas

Children's show

Other - Special announcements/No shows

APPENDIX 2 to ANNEX E (RADIO STATION)

***** KNJB *****
92.7 FM

20 JUNE 1980
FRIDAY

1700 - NEWS, SPORTS AND WEATHER, T I M E.

MUSIC

1730 - ANNOUNCEMENT ON BANK OPER. ANNOUNCEMENT ON SOAP OPERA, CHAPTER III, CAMP ACT.

* HIT LIST, TOTAL OF REFS. THAT LEFT YESTERDAY, T I M E.

MUSIC

1800 - (CHANGE OF D.J.) ANNOUNCEMENT ON SOAP OPERA CHAPTER III, ANNOUNCEMENT ON BANK
OPER. CAMP ACT. HIT LIST, CURFEW, TOTAL OF REFS. THAT LEFT YESTERDAY.

MUSIC

1830 - NEWS TITLES, AND T I M E.

MUSIC

1900 - S O A P O P E R A - "LA TORRE" - CHAPTER III.

MUSIC

1930 - NEWS, SPORTS AND WEATHER, T I M E, ANNOUNCEMENT ON BANK OPER. CAMP ACT. HIT LIST,
TOTAL OF REFS. THAT LEFT YESTERDAY, T I M E.

MUSIC

2000 - (CHANGE OF D.J.) - ANNOUNCEMENT OF SOAP OPERA FOR TOMORROW (1400 HRS.), ANNOUNCE-
MENT ON BANK OPER., HIT LIST, CURFEW, CAMP ACT. TOTAL OF REFS. THAT LEFT YESTERDAY,
T I M E.

MUSIC

2030 - NEWS TITLES AND T I M E.

MUSIC

2100 - NEWS, SPORTS AND WEATHER, T I M E. - 10 ENGLISH PHRASES.

MUSIC

***** KNJB *****
92.7 FM

20 JUNE 1980
FRIDAY

2130 - ANNOUNCEMENT ON SOAP OPERA FOR TOMORROW, (1400 HRS.) ANNOUNCEMENT ON BANK OPER.

HIT LIST, CURFEW, CAMP ACT. TOTAL OF REFS THAT LEFT YESTERDAY, T I M E.

MUSIC

2200 - (CHANGE OF D.J.) - NEWS TITLES AND ALL ANNOUNCEMENTS, T I M E.

MUSIC

2230 - NEWS, SPORTS AND WEATHER - T I M E - CURFEW.

MUSIC

2300 - T I M E - C U R F E W - NATIONAL ANTHEM - O F F T H E A I R.....

* HIT LIST: PRINTED LIST OF REFUGEES WHO HAD COMPLETED THEIR PROCESSING AND WERE
READY TO LEAVE FT. CHAFFEE.

LOGISTICS

PSYOP VEHICLE AND EQUIPMENT LISTING

a. Equipment Deployed

1 EA. 1/4T TRUCK W/TLR
1 EA. 1 1/4T TRUCK
1 EA. 1 1/4T TRUCK W/MSQ SHELTER
1 EA. 2 1/2T TRUCK W/PRINTING SHELTER
1 EA. 2 1/2T TRUCK W/GRAFICS SHELTER
1 EA. 15KW GENERATOR W/DOLLY MOUNT

b. Equipment after strength reduction - 4 July 1980

1 EA. 1/4T TRUCK W/TLR
1 EA. 1 1/4T TRUCK

ANNEX F (ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS) TO AFTER ACTION REPORT,
1ST PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BATTALION
ELEMENT, OPERATION RESETTLEMENT.

LOGISTICS

Due to the short notice and emergency nature of Operation Resettlement, the logistics support for the operation was initially extremely confusing; the mixture of numerous civilian and military units compounded the difficulty. Fortunately, the need to be initially self-sufficient was foreseen and the OPDET arrived prepared with C-Rations, paper stock and ink for printing, etc. The Fort Chaffee logistical system was organized on 12 May; it was set up to supply expendables, durable and special request items. 2LT Korcz was given the responsibility for handling supply and logistical matters for the OPDET. He began by establishing good working relationships with key civilians.

The supply channels, once established, were quite simple. Expendable items were procured through the warehouses at Fort Chaffee while durable and special request items were drawn through the Garrison Headquarters S-4. Despite initial difficulties all mission essential items were supplied on a timely basis. Items that were extremely difficult to procure were typewriters and typing supplies. Although there were some small stumbling blocks, the over all logistical support was effective.

Maintenance, however, was not as easy as supply procedures. Task Force Headquarters assigned the 225th Maintenance Co. from Fort Sill, OK to provide maintenance support for all military units assigned to Fort Chaffee. The 225th was enthusiastic, however, they were understrength and had trouble keeping up with work orders. The OPDET was able to solve the maintenance problem by bringing 1st Battalion mechanics from Fort Bragg. In one instance, an M880 truck, damaged in an accident, was contracted to be repaired by a local dealership. The report of survey and repair contract were initiated through Director Industrial

Organization (DIO), Fort Chaffee.

For certain types of equipment, it was difficult to provide maintenance through normal military channels. An example of this occurred when a special request item, the Veri-Type machine, had to be repaired by a special contract. When maintenance on equipment was not available on post, contracts were immediately arranged. These contracts were executed through the garrison logistics organization. Although some printing equipment was covered under the existing contracts with Fort Sill, other repairs required special contracts.

As Operation Resettlement came to a close for the 1st PSYOP Bn, coordination with the Transportation Office at Fort Chaffee began. All personal gear, PSYOP equipment and supplies were returned to Fort Bragg by rail. The vehicles were transported back to Fort Bragg by flat-bed trucks. The majority of PSYOP personnel returned in POVS while other service members had their orders amended to fly commercially.

ADMINISTRATION

Administration was the responsibility of the NCOIC, SPC Jordan. His duties ranged from holding a morning formation and shuttling personnel to the dining facility to coordinating personnel actions with Bn HQ at Fort Bragg. AUTOVON phone lines were installed to facilitate coordination with Bn HQ. To receive pay required coordinating between Fort Bragg and the Fort Smith post office. The pay was sent to the post office and picked up by an OMPF officer who paid the troops. Troop rotation posed a potential morale problem but was resolved by the majority who voluntarily stayed the entire 90 days. Those due for PCS, ETS or having severe personal problems were taken care of on a case by case basis.

The Task Force award policy was that Jr NCOs and EM should receive priority. Officers and NCOs were not to be submitted for awards; they were to be rewarded in another manner. Every EM and Jr NCO received an award. There were 14 ARCOMS awarded and 13 Department of the Army Certificates awarded to deserving OPFIC members. In addition, Lieutenant Korcz and SPC Jordan were recommended for the ARCOM and Meritorious Service Medal through channels at Fort Bragg; SP4 Leal was recommended for the Soldier's Medal for having saved a Cuban Refugee's life. Everyone who participated in Operation Resettlement was awarded the Humanitarian Service Medal. To have this many awards approved required a great deal of effort and follow through.

ADMINISTRATION

1. INITIAL DEPLOYMENT : 7/8 May 1980.

[PII Redacted]

NAME	RANK	DATE ARRIVED	DATE DEPARTED
RAYMER, DOYLE	MAJ	7 May 1980	May 1980
ROCHER, JAMES T.	MAJ	5 May 1980	July 1980
FORCZ, THOMAS F.	2LT	8 May 1980	August 1980
JORDAN, MARTIN J.	SFC	7 May 1980	June 1980
VALDAN, BRUCE	SSG	7 May 1980	July 1980
CAMPANA, NORBERTO	SGT	8 May 1980	August 1980
LAW, OLIVER	SP5	7 May 1980	June 1980
MULLENS, JOHN T.	SP5	8 May 1980	July 1980
CRADDOCK, JAMES	SP5	8 May 1980	June 1980
EDWARDS, JEFFERY L.	SP5	8 May 1980	May 1980
ARCI, CARMER L.	SP4	8 May 1980	May 1980
LEMO, STEVIO A.	SP4	8 May 1980	July 1980
LESTER, STEPHEN	SP4	7 May 1980	June 1980
GRZESKIKI, DANIEL E.	SP4	8 May 1980	May 1980
LEWIS, DAVID E.	SP4	8 May 1980	June 1980
MCNAUL, STEVE	PFC	7 May 1980	August 1980
THOMAS, MICHAEL K.	SP4	8 May 1980	July 1980
UBER, MICHAEL R.	SP4	7 May 1980	July 1980
OLIVEA, ALEIDA	SP4	8 May 1980	July 1980
ROSPY, WAYNE	PVT	7 May 1980	June 1980
DAVIT, BRUCE	PFC	7 May 1980	July 1980
MCLEON, DARYL R.	SP4	8 May 1980	June 1980
OBSELLI, RONALD T.	SP5	7 May 1980	July 1980
PETERS, THOMAS R.	PFC	8 May 1980	June 1980

[PII Redacted]

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>DATE ARRIVED</u>	<u>DATE DEPARTED</u>
TATE, VERLELIA D.	PFC	7 May 1980	June 1980
YOUNG, LISA G.	SP4	8 May 1980	July 1980
SMITH, TERESA M.	SP4	7 May 1980	July 1980

INDIVIDUAL ARRIVALS:

POWELL, ROLAND	SP4	12 May 1980	June 1980
COLE, JEFFERY	SP4	16 June 1980	July 1980
CARTER, THOMAS	SP5	16 June 1980	July 1980
MCCALL, LARRY M.	PFC	16 June 1980	July 1980

ANNEX F (ADMINISTRATION AND LOGISTICS) APPENDIX 1

1. GENERAL. This SOP is established to insure that all personnel of the PSYOP Element are familiar with current policies and procedures of this command and higher headquarters. This SOP will be read, initialed and complied with by all members of this element.

2. RESPONSIBILITIES:

a. The commander of the PSYOP Detachment is responsible for the command and control of all aspects of the PSYOP mission at Fort Chaffee.

b. The Executive Officer is responsible for coordination of all administration. He will also be responsible for logistical support necessary to successfully accomplish the mission.

c. The NCOIC of the printing and graphics section is responsible for coordination of printing and graphics operations and will assist the Commander as directed.

d. The Detachment NCOIC is responsible to the Commander for the health, welfare, morale, and discipline of PSYOP element personnel as well as maintenance, administration, and supervision of the NCOICs of IA, Printing and Media.

3. RPTS:

a. The Monthly PSYOP Report consists of monthly summaries of PSYOP printing, publishing and media activities and will be prepared by the Executive Officer. The distribution of the monthly reports are as follows: (1) copy to the Commander, DCMA; one (1) copy to Commander, 1st PSYOP Bn; and one (1) copy to detachment files. Copies of these reports for the Commander, 1st PSYOP Bn, will be included in a weekly packet mailed to Fort Bragg, N.C. This packet will also include a copy of the daily newspaper "LA VIDA NUEVA" and a copy of any new printed matter or other items which might be of interest to the Commander. Journals (DA Form 1594) will be maintained by each section for historical purposes. Packets of "LA VIDA NUEVA", issues and samples of other printing projects will be forwarded as necessary to 1st PSYOP Bn, 4th PSYOP Group at Fort Bragg.

b. The daily personnel status report is the responsibility of the detachment NCOIC and will be called in no later than 0900 to the Task Force administration officer at the Emergency Operation Center, EOC.

4. LOUDSPEAKERS. Two loudspeaker vehicles will be available on a 24 hour basis to make announcements throughout the camp. Vehicles equipped for loudspeaker operations will be used exclusively for that purpose.

5. MAINTENANCE:

a. Vehicle maintenance, to include a technical inspection that will be performed in accordance with the schedule posted on the bulletin board. In addition, assigned drivers will perform operation checks daily, and report any deficiencies which are beyond their ability to correct. The 225th Maintenance Company will insure that vehicles are inspected as scheduled and deficiencies are corrected by the driver or himself. The 225th will also take immediate steps to repair any conditions reported by the driver which are beyond the driver's capability to repair. Contact with support maintenance units or TMP personnel should be made ASAP to avoid any slow down on repair of vehicles.

b. Maintenance of Signal equipment will be conducted by the loudspeaker section chief. He will insure that periodic inspections are made on all radios, and that at least two sets of operational loudspeakers are on hand at all times.

c. The NCOIC of the Printing and Graphics Section will insure that periodic maintenance is performed on all printing and graphics equipment. This will include, but will not be limited to, a weekly breakdown and cleaning of the printing press and headliner.

6. VEHICLE USE:

a. All vehicles will have a duty hours assignment (day) and an after hours assignment (night). These assignments will be posted on both bulletin boards (unit and barracks).

b. All vehicles will be dispatched with the drivers name, vehicle number, and

mission posted on individual sign out board. Upon mission completion keys will be immediately returned to the orderly room.

- c. Drivers will use vehicles only on the mission assigned.
- d. Military vehicles will not be driven off post, except on official business.

The NCOIC will monitor off post dispatches to preclude the misappropriation of government property.

- e. The Ft. Chaffee and Ft. Smith shuttle bus will be used whenever possible.

7. PRINTING AND GRAPHICS:

a. Request for printing will be logged, assigned a control number, and given to the appropriate section for action. All requests which include Spanish will be accompanied by an English translation. If a translation is not available, the project will be held until the requestor is notified and a translation obtained.

b. The Commander is responsible for reading all materials prior to printing and insuring that any material which might be controversial is cleared by the State Department.

c. Extra copies of items printed will be maintained for the purpose of after action reporting. In addition, three copies of each new item will be forwarded to the Commander, 1st PSYOP Bn, and Commander, 4th PSYOP Group.

d. The printing NCOIC is responsible for the layout and printing of the daily newspaper, "LA VIDA NUEVA."

e. As a general guideline, only items which are intended for consumption by Cuban refugees should be printed by the PSYOP element. Requests for printing of administrative materials should be referred to the OIC of the PSYOP element for consideration and disposition.

8. MEDIA: The Media section is responsible for collecting news, editing, translating, final typing, and delivering the "LA VIDA NUEVA."

9. NCOIC: The NCOIC will insure that duty hours are adhered to. The NCOIC will insure that work area, billets, and equipment are properly maintained and policed. He will insure that established maintenance schedules are met and will be responsible for the health, welfare, morale, and control of all enlisted personnel. He will report any discrepancies in the above listed areas to the operations officer.

10. DUTY HOURS: The duty hours for PSYOP personnel are posted on the detachment bulletin board. Personnel must comply with the established work hours or corrective action will be taken.

ANNEX G (SUPPORT TO OPDET) TO AFTER ACTION REPORT
1ST PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BATTALION
ELEMENT, OPERATION RESETTLEMENT

ARMY RESERVE

Two officers from the 362nd Reserve PSYOP Co located in Fayetteville, Arkansas met with Major Doyle Raymer, 1st PSYOP Bn, Operational Detachment Commander, on April 15 and requested the opportunity to work with the unit at Fort Chaffee. The 362nd, formerly a Civil Affairs unit, had only recently been designated a PSYOP unit. They saw the detachment's presence as an opportunity to gain realistic training with an active PSYOP unit. Moreover, they possessed neither loudspeaker nor printing equipment and consequently had never been able to conduct hands-on training. The OPDET Cdr advised the visiting officers to submit a formal request through channels. The 362nd requested permission through HQ XVIII Airborne Corps to train with and assist the 1st PSYOP Bn element at Ft. Chaffee for a two-week period from 1-14 June 1980. The 362nd PSYOP Co was organized as follows:

- a) Command and Control. Maintained company headquarters and performed duties necessary for company administration.
- b) Supply and Maintenance. Perform duties necessary to accomplish company supply and maintenance.
- c) Propaganda and Intelligence. Interview refugees to extract, analyze and process information applicable to the Cuban Basic PSYOP Study.
- d) Light Print. Assist in operation of light print team mission.
- e) Audio-Visual. Coordination, control and liaison of loudspeaker, light print and audio-visual teams.

The 362nd PSYOP Co supported and trained with the 1st PSYOP Bn element during the period 1-14 June. The unit assisted with loudspeaker missions, vehicle maintenance and information collection for the Basic Psychological Study on Cuba. This was the 362nd's first occasion to conduct hands-on PSYOP training. They considered the two weeks with the OPDET to be the best training they had ever had as a unit.

ANNEX H (LESSONS LEARNED) TO AFTER ACTION REPORT

1ST PSYCHOLOGICAL OPERATIONS BATTALION

ELEMENT, OPERATION RESETTLEMENT

LESSONS LEARNED

1. AUDIO-VISUAL

PROBLEM: Lack of credibility in loudspeaker missions.

BACKGROUND: On several occasions promises or threats were conveyed via loudspeaker. For example, people at clothing issue points were told to go back to their barracks to board buses which never arrived. Repeated instructions were issued to the effect that if the refugees did not form straight lines in the mess hall it would be closed. When these announcements proved false the refugees became reluctant to respond to later broadcasts.

RECOMMENDATION: Credibility must be established early on by following through on all announcements. Those making policy decisions must be made fully aware of the impact of reversing decisions or making threats or promises that cannot be carried out.

2. PRINTING AND GRAPHICS

PROBLEM: Equipment Maintenance.

BACKGROUND: Breakdowns of printing equipment created serious setbacks. Only the Sr. print supervisor had enough knowledge to repair the press. The veritype machine breaks easily. It was repaired by the print section on several occasions but there was a two week delay on one occasion until a scarce part could be obtained.

RECOMMENDATION: Insure an adequate number of maintenance personnel and spare parts are deployed early.

3. NEWSPAPER

PROBLEM: Lack of native linguists.

BACKGROUND: Defense Language Institute (DLI) trained personnel did not have the level of experience necessary to translate for the newspaper. The target audience had difficulty understanding school taught Spanish. With the acquisition of a Cuban refugee staff for the newspaper, there was no longer a problem. The augmentees assumed the job of translating, proofreading, typing, reporting and writing.

RECOMMENDATION: Use native linguists and refugee volunteers to staff foreign language newspapers.

PROBLEM: Lack of good typewriters.

BACKGROUND: The detachment's manual typewriters did not have the speed or quality necessary to type for the newspaper. Fortunately, the team did have a Spanish language typewriter element borrowed from the JFK Center at Fort Bragg.

RECOMMENDATION: The 1st PSYOP Battalion should have a minimum of 2 quality Spanish typewriter elements which can be inserted into most modern typewriters.

PROBLEM: PAO approval of PSYOP products.

BACKGROUND: While there was immediate and continuing contact with the PAOs (FORSCOM, Ft Chaffee and the Operation Resettlement PAO), none of them were equipped to monitor PSYOP information products. They had no more than 2 staff members who could read Spanish. Consequently, after reviewing the first editions of "LA VIDA NUEVA," they gave automatic approval to subsequent

editions with only a spot check of some articles. Nevertheless, the camera ready copy of the newspaper was taken to them on a daily basis for approval before printing. In reality their approval was based on their confidence in the detachment's good judgement more than on the content of the paper.

RECOMMENDATION: The PAO must staff itself with qualified linguists who can without delay digest the contents of a proposed newspaper edition or loudspeaker script and recommend approval of dissemination to the radio station.

RADIO STATION

PROBLEM: Lack of equipment.

BACKGROUND: Facilities did not exist to allow for simultaneous recording and broadcasting. This resulted in a lack of variety in the kind of programs produced.

RECOMMENDATION: Provide two fully equipped recording studios.

CAMP ORGANIZATION

With the tremendous flow of refugees moving into Ft. Chaffee, the Office of Affairs Bn expedited traffic by co-locating refugees. Families and single females were all placed in common barracks. Problems immediately arose. Families who shared barracks with criminals and prostitutes were intimidated and in a vulnerable position. This condition persisted for months. The commanding general reportedly had taken too little action to correct the situation.

Major LTC Thomas O'Keefe, CDR, 1st PSYOP Bn, learned the extent of the problem. When he was told that families had to tolerate, he expressed his dissatisfaction with the

situation to the 96th
posed a new compound of

he following day, the CDR, 96th CA, pro-
posed a new compound of

Approximately two weeks later, the compound was divided into three areas. Area I was designated for families with children; Area II for families without children and Area III for single males. Since there were relatively few single females it was easy to assign them to five barracks of their own.

Ft. Chaffee was the only camp which did not segregate Cuban refugees from the beginning. If they had been divided up initially, a great deal of fear, anxiety and frustration could have been avoided. It should be pointed out that in Vietnamese refugee camps, mixing families and single people was not a problem. In the future, decisions of this nature should be based on an intimate knowledge of the people and culture involved.

ADMINISTRATION

PROBLEM: Troop Rotation.

BACKGROUND: The stringent rotation policy, which made it necessary for troops to remain at Ft. Chaffee for 90 days before they could be rotated at government expense, was a potential morale problem. Moreover, there was almost no replacements available at Ft. Bragg to replace those at Chaffee. The problem was resolved by permitting some with pressing personal problems to take a 4 day pass and fly home at their own expense; others drove back and brought back replacements in their POVs. Space available flights were available on rare occasions.

RECOMMENDATIONS: JFK Center provide an aircraft for necessary troop rotation 30 days after such an emergency operation.

Active Army provides "extra help"

by Diana Olson

With the influx of Cuban refugees arriving daily from Florida, Ft. Chaffee has taken on additional military personnel to accommodate such a change. The units very duties, areas, and are giving the base the extra help that is so vital to such a large and complex operation.

The 1st PSYOPS from Ft. Bragg, under Major Doyle Raymer, came to Ft. Chaffee in a round-about way. The unit, composed of about 150 members, were en route to Guantanamo Bay to participate in the "Solid Shield" joint service exercise. After the refugee situation got underway and intensified, they shifted to Key West, where the majority of the unit is still situated. Twenty-five personnel from this reputable PSYOPS unit are here now, and their activities have been many and varied.

These linguistics specialists were able to produce a Spanish newspaper of interest to the Cubans, *Nueva Vida* (New Life) within 2 days of their arrival. They have been assisted by 4 members of the refugee community on the production of the newspaper, including one man who has mathematical and physics abilities. He helped with the task of typing for the pleasure of being helpful. In addition to those members working with the newspaper at

the print plant, the unit is involved with running loud speaker jeeps, making routine announcements with their Spanish ability. The PSYOPS personnel are a real plus in providing services to the refugees, including the attempt in getting Spanish films and Latino music to Ft. Chaffee.

And, speaking of languages, "body language" dominated the initial communications between Cubans and personnel of 977th MP during the first days of the arrivals. Under command of Capt. Joel Dickson, this Ft. Riley unit "started work 20 minutes after arrival" securing the perimeter around the refugee barracks, the field hospital facility, and the bus trips from the airport. According to 1st Sgt. Martin, the body language between the Cubans and military personnel has given way to some Spanish and English exchange between the groups.

The 4th FA from Ft. Sill, Oklahoma, under Capt. Randolph Walton, arrived May 8th. Their duties are far from Field Artillery, and involve the processing operations of the Cuban, airport arrival escorting, various facilities, supply, and even lending a hand in the mess hall. Other duties include EOC, CQ, and varied activities

under Brig. Gen. Drummond.

Another Ft. Sill unit, 471st Transportation do just what their title describes transportation. Under Capt. Michael Condit, they shuttle to and from the airport, delivering the new arrivals to their first and temporary home at Ft. Chaffee. Also, the 115-member unit helps in picking up rations and provides other transportation needs for the base.

For the extensive task of processing and interviewing the Spanish-speaking refugees, the 2-18th unit provides the interpreters. Lt. Ramos Hernandez heads this Latino group that consists of all Spanish-speaking personnel from different Ft. Sill units. This multi-faceted group has helped thousands of Cubans and military people to understand one another during the detailed interview, hospital visits, and settlement activities. Easier, since, here at Ft. Chaffee has someone from the 2-18th because Ft. Chaffee is also a bilingual community.

The special units here at Ft. Chaffee that were extremely busy, or out of touch for an interview, are too, important factors in the functioning of Ft. Chaffee as a refugee center. They are 4-505 AB Amb. 46th Eng Bn, 716th MP Bn, 90th CA, Hqs, 545 PSC, 225th Maint Co, 13th PA Bn.



(Diana Olson)

Speed and dedication is illustrated by the *Nueva Vida* editor, PSYOPS, as he hurries to complete another newspaper.

Bragg organizes resettlement for thousands of refugees

by Charlotte Gordon

Two Fort Bragg units have helped to resettle hundreds of Cuban refugees upon their arrival at Fort Chaffee, Ark. The 96th Civil Affairs Battalion fed and housed them; the 1st Psychological Operations Battalion Operations Detachment Team II entertained and kept them informed.

As hundreds of homeless refu-

gees unloaded the buses, soldiers from both units, who spoke Spanish, greeted them warmly in their native language. Come estan? How are you? the soldiers asked. Bien gracias-Fine, thank-you, the refugees responded. They were tired, hungry, and scantily clothed, but happy to be at Fort Chaffee.

On a moment's notice, the Operations Detachment II Team of 1st Psyops Bn was called away from a major field exercise to support the task force refugee settlement program. With them, they brought a mobile printing unit, loudspeaker, audio - visual equipment and Spanish linguists. "Our objective is to help to orient and integrate the refugees into American life", said Major Doyle Raymer, Commander, Opn Det II. "First we analyze our target audience who we're dealing with; how to eliminate their fears and give them hope and encouragement. We keep them informed of events taking place within the compound; tell them why they're there; and attempt to help reunite them with their families by providing a list of all the names of the refugees and the dates and times of arrival to civilian newspapers and radio stations.



HOPEFULL CALL
Sp4 Theresa Smith, 1st Psychological Operations Battalion, John F. Kennedy Center, helps a Cuban refugee make a long distance telephone call to relative from Fort Chaffee, Ark. (U.S. Army photo by Charlene Gordon)

One day after arrival, 1st Psyops published a Spanish newspaper called the "Nueva Vida" or "New Life". According to the editor of the paper, Sp5 John Mullins, 1st Psyops, "The purpose of the newspaper is to keep them informed of camp rules and regulations; general world affairs; the refugee situation; and relay messages from relatives. We are also trying to familiarize the Cubans with the American free opinion, he explained. "We print comics in Spanish, translate articles from civilian newspapers into Spanish and provide a list of do's and don'ts with cartoon graphics. We're trying to keep their minds off hanging around and waiting".

The "Nueva Vida" also published comments of several refugees who volunteered to write "about their conditions in Cuba and why they left. "For the people who have always lived in a free country, perhaps the words liberty has no meaning", wrote one refugee. "Nevertheless his word is full of significance to

me because I am a Cuban recently arrived from a country under Communist oppression, where Cuban people are in slavery. Under the protection of this country's laws, I have all kinds of opportunities to feel like a real free man. I would like to remind the American youth of the meaning of freedom and the necessary effort needed to keep freedom and democracy safe at all cost."

The 1st Psyops Bn Printing unit provided support to every section in the area. "We printed meal cards, hand receipts, the newspaper, information forms, signs, and everything else needed", said SSGt. Bruce Yandal, NCOIC, Printing Section, 1st Psyops Bn. "We started the initial printing because we were the only printing element on the compound", he explained. If an announcement had to be made, the loudspeaker section was available 24 hours a day. "If anybody needed loudspeaker support at any time, we provided it", said Sp5 Jeff Edwards, Loudspeaker Section, 1st Psyops Bn. "Our loudspeakers and bull horns were used for crowd control; information dissemination; broadcast church services, lost passports and curfew times. We also helped to locate missing persons or anyone who had been separated from his family".

those who had questions or who could not read or write. I interpreted for some, answered whatever questions they had, and helped some of them who had relatives in the states make phone calls", said Sp4 Theresa Smith, printing section, 1st Psyops Bn.

Cuban journalist helps with paper

When the Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista was forced out in the Cuban Revolution, Carlos Lizarraga hoped he would get back into journalism.

Twenty years later, Lizarraga has regained his profession, but he had to come to the United States to do so.

After he fled from his homeland in a small boat to southern Florida, the Cuban journalist found an eager staff of military newmen in need of his services.

The newsmen, with the aid of Lizarraga and other volunteers from the refugee camp at Fort Chaffee, have created a newspaper in Spanish.

Batista closed Lizarraga's newspaper in 1953, and the Cuban newspaperman hoped Fidel Castro might allow him to return to his profession.

Castro and the Communist Party, however, allowed only three major newspapers in the country and kept them under strict government control.

Mimeographic machines and offset presses alike were confiscated to prevent non-party writers from cultivating underground newspapers, Lizarraga said.

"They even took my typewriter," he said. "They took all the typewriters."

Now he has a typewriter, and he has a job to do. "La Vida Nueva," published by the 1st Psychological Operations division of Fort Bragg, N.C., has printed its second edition with tidbits of national news, messages from refugees to relatives and greetings from Fort Chaffee officials.

Spec 5 John Mullins, editor of the newborn publication, is proud of the paper's quick inception.

"We got here early Friday morning, and it took us a little while to just set up," he said. "On Saturday we printed our first newspaper and Sunday's is out right now (on Monday).

Several Cuban refugees, including a former Cuban Air Force colonel under Batista who was imprisoned after the revolution, work as translators, typists and reporters.

Eventually, Mullins said, the paper should be an eight page tabloid within weeks.